Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 196 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Why an Investment in Indian War Bonds is the Soundest Investment in the World?

India's National Debt is comparatively small and the country possesses vast assets.

INDIA'S NATIONAL DEBT on 31st March 1917 was £285,310,304.
INDIA'S ASSETS on 31st March 1917 were as follows:—

£178,295,439	invested in construction of Railways.
£ 43,374,626	invested in construction of Irrigation.
£ 12,133,709	lent to Native States, Corporations and Agriculturists.
£ 32,980,480	Gold Standard Reserve.
£ 32,303,809	Cash Balances in India and in England.
Total £299,088,063	

From the above it will be seen that the credit of the Government of India is second to none of the great countries of the world.

Invest in the safest investment in existence by

Buying War Bonds.

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,630,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	TAITCH	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
64, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
M. D. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 8,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	Nan Yuki	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

SAVE
THE MAN-POWER OF THE COUNTRY.

AN EARNEST APPEAL

TO ALL EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR.

The stirring appeal for MEN, MONEY and MUNITIONS the Prime Minister has made to India is not yet out of our memory. You too, who are engaged in the industrial development of the country, feel everyday the want of MEN, MATERIALS and MACHINERY. MEN or MAN-POWER, therefore, is the common factor in the requirements both of the War and of Industry. But while recruitment is going on apace, while industrial concerns are hurried up at a breakneck speed, man, nay the very flower of manhood is being wiped off from the face of the earth at a reckless rate. The loss of life in war is appalling, though it is a necessity we have to face till the forces of the enemy are destroyed once and for ever. But so far as India is concerned her toll of life in war is not half so heavy as that taken yearly by the more subtle enemies of mankind, viz.: Plague, Malaria and Fevers in general. Even when they do not kill a man outright they seldom fail to leave him a physical wreck, unfit for work, and economically a burden to his employer. "Both the quantity and quality of labour is being seriously affected by Plague and Malaria," said The Hon. Mr. Hogg, Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Many, who were quick to take the warning or to discern the state of affairs themselves, hastened to treat their employees with some sort of medicine. But all were not equally happy in their selection of it, though a great number of them rightly hitted upon SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, appropriately called, "India's National Cure for Fevers." Its popularity is undeniable. "In fact the sale and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses" is the verdict of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I.C.S., in the High Court of Bombay Squibb's is the safest and the quickest cure for all fevers hence, it is the most "humane" and economical medicine. "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects," wrote Mr. J. E. [illegible], Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, from Hyderabad, Deccan. These facts, plainly stated, we hope, will not fail to convince you.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sold everywhere in India, or at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

STENCIL PLATES.

		Rs.		
Alphabet set.				
Stencil Plate.	A to Z	½ inch	4	per set
,,	,,	1 ,,	5	,,
,,	,,	1½ ,,	7	,,
,,	,,	2 ,,	10	,,
,,	Figure Set.	Rs. as.		
,,	1 to 9 & o	½ inch.	1 4	per set
,,	,,	1 ,,	1 14	,,
,,	,,	1½ ,,	2 8	,,
,,	,,	2 ,,	3 8	,,

STENCIL INKS & BRUSHES

Stencil Ink.	Big tin.	1	Re. 12 annas.
,, ,,	Mid. ,,	1	Rupee.
,, ,,	Small ,,	8	Annas.
,, Brushes	No. 1	8	,,
,, ,,	2	10	,,
,, ,,	3	12	,,

N. BURJOR & Co.,

ENGRAVERS, RUBBER-STAMP MAKERS

Die Sinkers and Relief Stampers and Direct Importers of Rubber Stamp Requisites.

KANWA BDG., KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY

Excelsior Electric Co.

Dealers in all kinds of Electrical, Accessories and Fancy Goods Wholesale and Retail. Undertake Repairs of Fans and Contract of Installations of buildings.

181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BEST HAIR TONIC

KESHAVKANT.

HAIR OIL

Ask for free sample from

Dwarkadas Jagmohandas & Co

147, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Good News for Sufferers!

If you suffer from Functions, Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectruss will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply **cannot** fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Biet's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectruss is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectruss outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.), very small compared with its health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

JAPANESE. . . .
PILSENER BEER

REPLACES

GERMAN PILSENER

Dai Nippon Brewery Company

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:—

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D. D. BARIA & CO.
P. C. SHROFF & SON.
M. P. BARIA & CO.

BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drug. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but sufficient to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTTRAM, Rajkot. Kathiawar

Suction Process.

PILES, FISTULA & HOEMORRHOIDS are RADICALLY Cured

BY

SUCTION PROCESS

WITHOUT

SURGICAL OPERATION

or by aid of Irritants such as, Arsenic Copper Sulphates, &c.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D. (America

Serum Therapist.

Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula

Address: "Arya Pharmacy," BOMBAY No. 8.

For an hour's quiet read there is nothing to compare with

SHELL SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

For Travelling, Motoring, Riding, Sporting and all outdoor purposes Shell Spectacles are

The Latest—The Neatest—The Best.

The most comfortable.
The most serviceable.

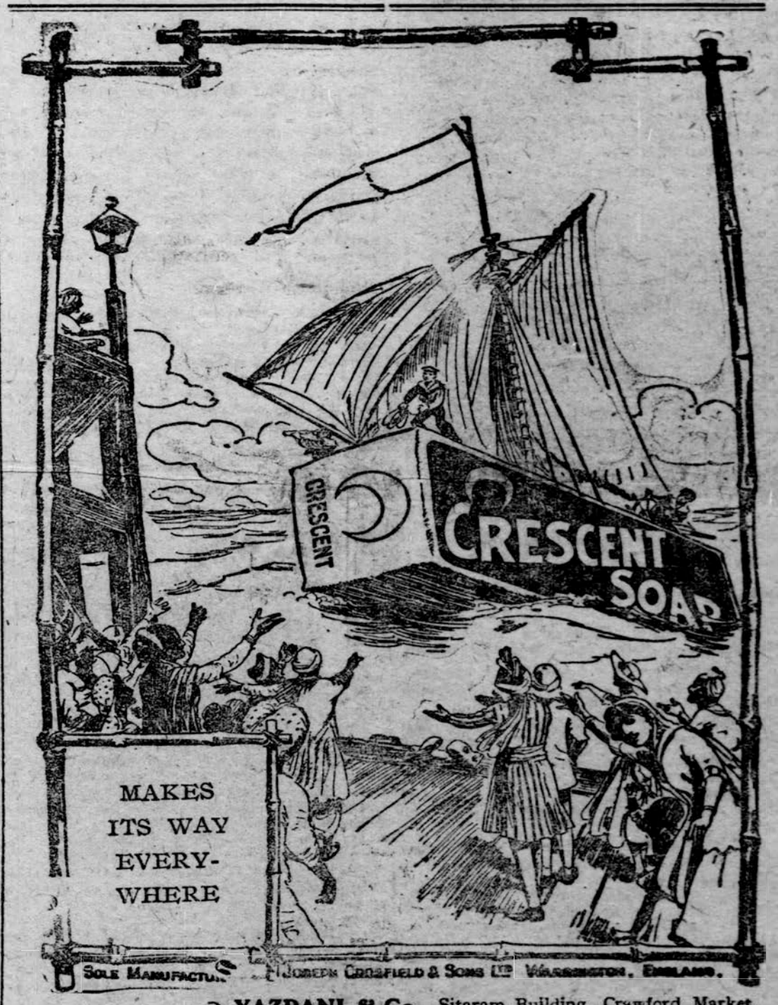
To be appreciated and coveted, they must be seen at any of the show rooms of

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

HORNBY ROAD, Opp. Whiteaway. and KALBADEVI ROAD.

Awarded Gold Medals for superb craftsmanship.



BOMBAY CHIEF DEALERS.
YAZDANI & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market,
ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi,
L. MOTIRAM & Sons, Abdool Rehman Street,
ESOOFALLY DAWOODBHOY & SONS, 198, Bapu Khote Street, Null Bazar.

SOLE IMPORTERS for Sind, Baloochistan and the Punjab.
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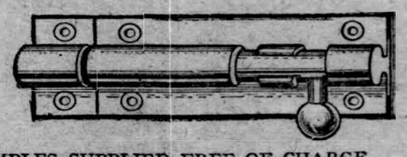
BOLT  BRAND

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The Bombay Chronicle

WAR SUPPLEMENT.

"The peace we want must be just, honourable, lasting."—*Lord Curzon.* BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918. "Dissension amongst ourselves is fatal."—*Mr. Lloyd George.*

MILITARY SITUATION.

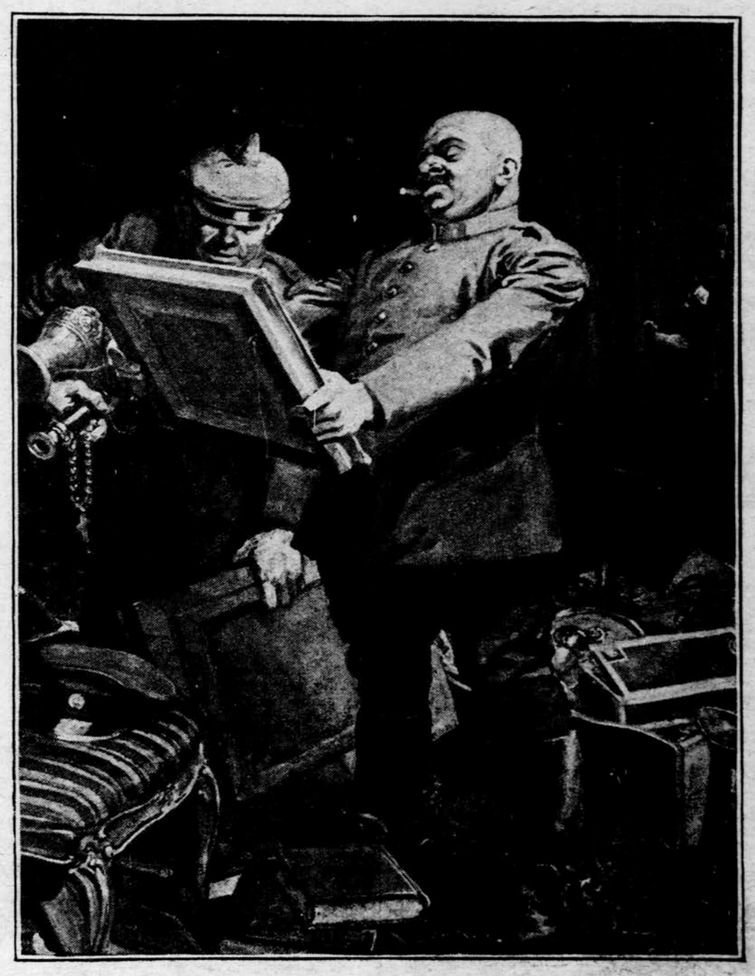
Recent Developments.

The situation in which the Allies at present find themselves as a result of the development of events during the past few weeks is immeasurably more favourable than we had most of us dared to hope a month ago. It gives indeed good grounds for the robust optimism revealed in President Poincare's message to His Majesty the King-Emperor saying that he shared His Majesty's belief and hope that the Allies were on the verge of events which would prove to be of decisive moment for our cause. We should not, however, be carried away by a too great optimism but, calmly reviewing events, give due weight to our military successes without forgetting that the enemy's powers of resistance are far from shattered. Truly have the Allies emerged from the Valley of the Shadow into the light of day. When the enemy had succeeded in imposing his infamous peace terms upon dismembered Russia, there were released for service on the Western Front, anything up to a million troops. Germany's militarist leaders trumpeted it abroad that now the Allies' hour had struck, that the might of Prussia would soon overwhelm the forces of the Allies and, with the British Army driven into the sea and France prostrate at her feet, would dictate what terms she pleased to a Europe crushed and cowed. After months of preparation the blow was struck.

The forging of the thunderbolt was given over to Ludendorff. He devised a triple weapon. First he drove hard, with overwhelming force, at the junction of the British and French Armies north of Amiens, his object being to reach that important centre and, having so cut off each army from the other, to defeat them piecemeal. He never reached Amiens. The Allies' consummate generalship and the superb bravery of their troops in the end prevailed. The next blow was directed against the region round Ypres, the object being the Channel Ports, the capture of which would have seriously impaired the efficiency of the British Army's communications and would have given a new lease of life to submarinism. Our troops were driven back, but in the end the tide of the German advance spent itself fruitlessly against the rock of the Allies' resistance. The third blow was delivered by the Crown Prince's Army in the Champagne and its aim was to hack a way to Paris, the loss of which would have seriously affected the *morale* and prestige of the Allies. The whole enterprise was a ghastly, miserable failure. Had the enemy succeeded in all he undertook we might now be tasting the first fruits of a German peace. But, thanks to the genius of Marshal Foch and his lieutenants and the devoted gallantry of the Allied troops, not one of the three offensives achieved anything like a decisive success. In their major objects the Germans everywhere failed. And with what results? They gained a deal of territory, it is true; but the gain did not improve their strategic position—for one thing the new line was longer and required more men to defend it. And their losses were enormous, something like half a million men. More, the faith of their army in their leaders was undermined. Despondency made headway and possessed the minds of the troops.

Scarcely had the thunder of German guns in the Champagne died down ere Foch, with a swiftness and daring not easily exampled in the history of generalship, launched his forces against the enemy in the Soissons-Rheims salient in an enterprise which has resulted in one of the major successes of the campaign in the West. He inflicted immense losses on the enemy, drove them headlong from their hard won positions on the Marne and took over 50,000 prisoners and 600 guns. When the advance in this region began, towards the end of last week, to slacken owing to the weariness of the victorious troops and the need for bringing up heavy guns and stores, the British, on the Amiens front, struck hard at the enemy in a beautifully timed surprise attack in which cavalry and tanks played a formidable part and which has resulted in an advance, at the time of writing, to a maximum depth of twelve miles on a twenty mile front. Prisoners are still coming in—nearly forty thousand have so far been counted—and between 200 and 300 guns have been captured.

The first lesson which we draw from these events is that the military initiative has now definitely, and we hope finally, passed to the Allies. The next is that the balance of power has been redressed in our favour and with the arrival monthly of 300,000 American troops—besides the million or so already in France—that balance will steadily increase. Nor must we forget the other circumstances which point steadily and decisively to an Allied victory. There is the immense improvement in the shipping position and the decisive defeat of the submarine, of which details are given in the Current Events column. The significance of this is that the Germans will not be able to force a decision through the starvation of the Allied civil populace or seriously hamper the supply of our Armies. And lastly there is to be considered our aerial supremacy which means, perhaps chiefly, that we shall be able to keep the enemy airmen out of the air and under cover of the blindness thus imposed on the German Intelligence, prepare such surprise offensives as that at Amiens when and where we will.



"The sack of houses ...was carried on with prodigious dexterity."
Drawn by 2nd-Lt. Frank Reynolds, R.I.

GERMAN RULE IN BELGIUM.

A Frenchwoman's Experiences.

A most interesting volume has just been published in Paris entitled "La Vie Agonisante Des Pays Occupees." It comes from the pen of Madame Harvard de la Montagne, who gives a faithful and vivid description of her experiences in the occupied districts of France and Belgium. Some idea of the value of the book may be gathered from the fact that those experiences cover a period of two years.

Among other things the book contains a striking account of the pillage of Lille by the Germans, and Madame Harvard de la Montagne describes the scenes of which she was an unwilling eye-witness. The writer says: "I have seen private soldiers load up a waggon with the goods and chattels of a workman's house in the Place Catinat, taking everything even to a coffee pot in spite of the tears of the unfortunate family to which they belonged. The sack of houses without a master was carried on with prodigious dexterity. Great motor removal vans were filled with the contents of drawing and dining rooms—antiquities and works of art. In a fine house on the Place de Tourcoing, I heard a young officer, full of characteristic Teuton pride, order a fire to be made with the mahogany chairs of the dining room because coal was not immediately forthcoming."

The German plea that the massacres and burnings in Belgium were due to the fact that the army chiefs were unable to restrain their men is admirably disposed of by Madame Harvard de la Montagne, who quotes an incident which occurred in February, 1915. A convoy of about 5,000 German officers and men arrived at a little country town of 4,000 inhabitants in Belgium after a repulse near Noyon. They had lost everything, and they were in the town three weeks. They had been ordered strictly to behave themselves, and the result was that complete order reigned all the time. The moral drawn is that although the German soldier uncontrolled is an inhuman beast, yet all the horrors of Belgium could have been avoided by a word from the higher command. "When ordered to massacre, he massacres; when told to be peaceable, he is peaceable. All the burnings, murders and pillaging were carried out methodically and according to precise rules."

The writer also relates an incident which took place when she was at Antwerp in August, 1915. She was invited to luncheon, and seated on her right at the table was a German officer, who spoke to her. What follows is interesting:—

"'I forbid you to speak to me; Prussians are enemies of France.'

"'But I am a Rhinelander and a Catholic. We love France and hate the Kaiser.'

"I was astounded. . . (and after the meal M de X, another guest, assured me that the Kaiser was detested by many).

"'But if they detest him, why do they always speak of him as if he were a god?'

"'Because they are ordered to do so. Have you not yet learned that the Germans are disciplined like beasts? In Germany even mind and heart are militarized.'"

In June, 1916, the Kaiser visited the Benedictine Abbey of Maredret. Before leaving the Emperor asked the Abbess if she had any request to make on the occasion of his visit. The Abbess answered: "I do not wish to be under any obligation to the oppressors of my country." It is noteworthy that the mother of this courageous Abbess had, some months earlier, been condemned to death by the Germans, but she was reprieved at the intercession of the Nuncio, Monsignor Tacci.

The whole book teems with interest, and is well worth careful study. It is crowded with incidents which bear the stamp of reality and stand out all the more strikingly by reason of the simplicity with which they are related.

THE UNCHANGING BOCHE.

When the Order of St. John of Jerusalem made its recent appeal to the Prussian House for more chivalry in warfare, a London journal remarked that it was wrong to treat the Prussians as though they were true members of an Order of Chivalry. This comment has been reproduced by a correspondent of the *Spectator*, who quotes the following from Roger Bacon:—

Hence the Saracens and pagans in many parts of the world are becoming quite impossible to convert; and especially beyond the sea, and in Prussia and the lands bordering on Germany, because the brethren of the German House (i.e., Teutonic knights) ruin all hopes of converting them owing to the wars which they are always stirring up, and because of their lust of domination. There is no doubt that all the heathen nations beyond Germany would long ago have been converted but for the brutality of the brethren of the German house, because the pagan race has again and again been ready to receive the fa in peace through preaching. But they of the German House will not allow it, because they want to subjugate them and reduce them to slavery, and by subtle persuasions they have for many years deceived the Roman Church. This is notorious, otherwise I would not make the charge.

Seven centuries ago the Boche was already notorious for his present-day characteristics.

AERIAL POWER.

What the Future Holds.

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

The airman who returns to England on leave from one or other of the fronts is not struck by any lack of public interest in the work of the Royal Air Force. The public is evidently thoroughly interested in every aspect of Air work; but with regard to many things about it that are fundamental, the public seems upon the whole to be rather remarkably uninformed. This is a pity, because the future place of the British commonwealth among the great nations of civilization may depend largely upon the ability of the British public to grasp quickly and adequately the fundamental essentials of aviation and Air policy.

The German menace, the peril of Britain and all her Allies, demands urgently the concentration upon naval and military Air interests of every particle of energy, mental and physical, which is available for aviation. Airmen feel that it might well be recognised as the part of some of those qualified persons who are prevented by age, or health, or other reasons from participating in more active forms of war work to see to it that public opinion, including that of parents and youths, did not lack wise guidance and instruction regarding the Air.

Command of the Air.

No sane person would deny that Britain's maritime strength in the past has been vital to the progress and prosperity of the British race and Empire. A little thought would make everyone equally clear about the needs of our race in the future where the Air is concerned. The physical situation of the British Empire makes this axiomatic.

It is of the first importance that the British public generally should have real understanding of (as well as mere interest in) the limitations, as well as the potentialities of aviation. Sensational stories and striking pictures won't do it. The schools might do much. The clergy might help. The Press might do an immense deal. And could not the popular writers who are still writing do something? This thing may easily affect the destinies of the race for generations to come, or for all time.

Let me give a tiny instance of what is meant; of what, to airmen seems to be the prevalence of interest and the absence of understanding.

There has been considerable discussion in the Press and elsewhere of the desirability of immediately establishing British aerial postal services. The advocacy of such measures has been urgent, even impatient and minatory; with an emphatic suggestion that in such matters the Air authorities were lagging behind public opinion and interest.

Granted that it would be an excellent thing for British Air interests and prestige to establish at once British aerial post services, Transatlantic and others. It remains a vastly more important thing for British Air interests, for British interests generally, and for the interests of civilization, that the German menace should be broken for ever, and that the war should end in Allied victory.

Let there be no mistake about it the position vis-a-vis Britain and her Allies and the Central Powers is very emphatically not one admitting of any diffusion of British energy and capacity where aviation is concerned. Not one grain of aeronautical skill, energy, or material can be spared for any other thing in the world than the prosecution of the war; not one grain.

Progress.

Participants in the discussion demonstrate both their interest in and their ignorance of present-day Air interests by urging that there are plenty of machines no longer suitable for the battle zone, and plenty of pilots incapacitated from battle service; and that these should be given over to the development of that sort of Air progress in which we all hope to see Britain leading after the war.

Given just a little thoughtful study of the facts, and such a contention would be impossible; or, if it should be advanced, it could satisfactorily be answered in one single word:—Training.

Needs far more vital that any connected with commerce, postal arrangements or anything of that sort might still most usefully be served by ten times the number of semi-obsolete machines and semi-incapacitated pilots now available; just as ten times the available number of aerodromes, aircraft and pilots would at this moment be of incalculable advantage to Britain and her Allies at the present crisis in the great fight for civilization and decency, as we Western peoples understand them.

Of course, it would be possible for the British Air authorities to inaugurate now a regular Transatlantic Air Service, or postal services to any part of the world. They have at their disposal aeronautical resources unequalled in any country in the world. But it is to be presumed that they understand the essentials of the Air situation; and every airman hopes they will continue to regard it as criminal to deflect from the all-important cause of the prosecution of the war, even as much aeronautical skill, energy and thought, not to mention material, as would be needed to run a London to Brighton Air service.

After the War.

The war being won, it will be vitally necessary for Britain to establish for herself the same status in the Air that she has for so long occupied at sea. The war being lost, the question of Air status would hardly enter into our calculations. Further, every day of war means millions of money spent upon destruction and engines of destruction. What is more, it means thousands of lives sacrificed. Is this then a time to talk of devoting one grain of aeronautical skill that can be given to the prosecution of the war to the service of any other conceivable end? Surely not.

A very little elementary education would serve to clear the air of illusions. Cannot those not engaged in war work see to it? It is so immensely important for the future of our race that the British public should be informed as well as interested, where the Air is concerned.

After the war a month's progress in aviation may well be as important for the British as a year's progress in maritime development was after the Napoleonic wars. And it can hardly be achieved without public understanding of the essentials.

A HUN SUBMARINE CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Our picture shows the destruction of one of the 150 submarines mentioned by the Premier in the House of Commons as destroyed. The U-boat depicted was blown out of the water by a shell through the conning tower.

THE HELP OF THE POOR MAN.

Many men are without capital or possess only a small capital, but they can save from their income every month and may invest these savings in the War Loan. All the Banks in India will assist them. Take the case of the man who wishes to invest Rs. 1,000. All he has to do is to send Rs. 50 and undertake to pay Rs. 40 a month for 23 months and Rs. 30 on the 24th month. The Bank will buy his Bonds, keep them in safe custody, and deliver them to him free of charge when the instalments are complete.

The Bombay Executive Committee are prepared to give facilities for the negotiation of loans and advances for the purchase of War Bonds. Arrangements can also be made for investors to make payments by instalments. For further particulars apply to HON. SECRETARIES, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road, Bombay, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Unloading stores from a Camel Convoy for Colonial troops at their Camp in Palestine.

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

"We Will Never Yield."

When the German successes seemed to threaten Paris two months ago and the Allies were desperately fighting to stem the onrush of the enemy hordes, M. Clemenceau, the French Premier, made a stirring speech in the Chamber, although he said he could not make any announcement on the military situation and was opposed to a secret sitting. M. Clemenceau, who declared that France would never yield, received a great ovation, and a vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 377 votes to 110.

"I have told you from the outset that we should pass together through difficult and exacting times and cruel hours," said M. Clemenceau. "These times are coming, and the only question is whether we can stand them."

M. Clemenceau referred to the defection of Russia, and asked who could believe then that a million German soldiers who had become available would not turn against us. That, and more than that, was what happened. Continuing, the Premier said:

"For four years our effectives have been wearing themselves out, our front was held by a line of soldiers which was becoming thinner and thinner, with our Allies, who had suffered enormous losses, and now arrives a fresh mass of German divisions in good condition. Is there anyone who does not realise that under the weight of this tremendous wave our lines had to give way at some points? The extent of their recoil became great and dangerous. I say nothing more, and there is nothing in that to shake the confidence which we should have in our soldiers.

"To-day these men are engaged in battle. Our men fought one against five, without sleep, for three or four days together." (Loud and prolonged cheers ensued, a number of Deputies rising to their feet and shouting "Vive l'Armee").

M. Deschanel interposed: "The Chamber is unanimous in its recognition of the heroism of our soldiers."

This statement was greeted with renewed applause.

Great Soldiers and Leaders.

M. Clemenceau continued: "These great soldiers have good leaders, great leaders who are worthy of them in every way. I have seen these leaders at work, and some of them struck me with admiration. Is that saying that there are nowhere mistakes? I cannot maintain that. My business is precisely to discover these mistakes and to punish them, and in this I am supported by two great soldiers named Foch and Petain (loud cheers). These men are at this moment fighting the hardest battle of the war with a heroism which I can find no words to express. It is my duty as leader of these men to punish them if they have not done their duty, but also to protect them if they are unjustly attacked."

M. Clemenceau added that the Chamber would have all the documents it desired, and all archives would be open to it. He then continued:—

"The army is better than anything we could have expected from it—(loud cheers)—and when I speak of the army I speak of those who compose it, of whatever rank and whatever grade they may be, but that is not enough. The men must have faith, and must die for their ideal if they wish to give us victory."

ALLIES' AERIAL SUPERIORITY.

Raids on German Towns.

There are few more remarkable features of the news we receive from the Western Front than the astounding ascendancy which the Allied airmen have established over those of the enemy. Not only do they fight and overcome the enemy reconnoitring squadrons, but they also spare men and machines to carry out destructive raids on important enemy centres in the Rhineland. It should be observed that while the aim of enemy airmen who raid London and Paris and other English and French towns is to kill the civilian populations—men, women and children—the Allies confine themselves, so far as that is possible, to the destruction of works of military importance. Here is the record of a month's long distance raids carried out by British airmen:—

	No. of times Raided.
Bensdorf—Station and sidings ...	2
Coblenz—Station and barracks ...	1
Cologne—Stations, factories, barracks ...	1
Courcelles—Station and sidings ...	2
Diedenhofen (Thionville)—Station and sidings ...	14
Esch—Station and sidings ...	1
Hagendingen—Railways and factories ...	1
Karlsruhe—Station and workshops	1
Karthaus—Station and bridges...	3
Kreuzwald—Electric power station	4
Landau—Barracks, station, sidings, gasworks ...	2
Mannheim—Chemical factory ...	3
Metz-Sablons—Stations, sidings, railway triangle ...	15
Saarbrucken—Factories, sidings, station ...	2
Spittel—Station ...	1

Dismay in Rhineland.

The following paragraph gives some idea of the effect which the raids have on the German people:—At a meeting of the Cologne Town Council, which was attended by Lieut.-Col. Thomsen, Chief of Staff of the German Air Forces, the daylight air raid on May 18, the eve of Whit Sunday, was discussed. According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the Upper Burgomaster approved a suggestion to dig trenches in the suburbs of Cologne for the better protection of the public. A Socialist proposal that the Government should try to come to an understanding with their opponents regarding the discontinuance of aerial attacks outside the zone of operations met with little support.

Colonel Thomsen, dealing with the raid on the eve of Whit Sunday, admitted that on this occasion the warning was not given earnly enough. He said the raid was announced from the front, and the direction which the airmen took suggested that

(*Continued on column 2nd*).

THE EMPIRE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

Cape to Cairo.

The Imperial Conference which has finished its labours in London dwelt very rightly upon the importance of communications, both by sea and by land, throughout the Empire. Everywhere, the Conference declared, shipping and railways must be developed and consolidated. In the latter category the Cape-to-Cairo line is one of the most important and one of the greatest of imperial projects. It has reached a stage near completion and of this event Sir H. H. Johnston says:—Continuous railway communication between Capetown and Bukama on the Upper Congo has been completed. This means that there is a through rail-and-steamer route between southernmost Africa, the course of the Congo; and its outlet on the Atlantic Ocean; or turning eastward between Cape Colony and Natal and Lake Tanganyika and Dar-es-Salaam, the former German capital on the Indian Ocean in sight of Zanzibar; further that it only needs another 500 miles of rails to be laid in two or more portions to complete the Cape-to-Cairo route, if not all by rail, eight-tenths of it, at any rate, by train, and the rest by river steamer.

What memories of dead men or of the seeming impossible aspirations of living men does not the virtual realisation of this project call up! Its germ started from the imagination of Edwin Arnold of the *Daily Telegraph* who, fired by the entry of Stanley into Uganda, and his confirmation of Speke's geography, prophesised the linking up of British South Africa with Egypt by way of the Great Lakes. Colonel J. A. Grant (Speke's companion) backed him up. Stanley himself does not seem at first to have received the idea with much enthusiasm. But it is curious how and where ideas thus scattered through the Press may take root in unexpected places. I was little more than a school-boy when Edwin Arnold and Colonel Grant published their pamphlet on a Cape-to-Cairo route in 1876; but the idea appealed vividly to my mind and directed my thoughts towards helping to carry it out. Moreover, the printer and publisher of the pamphlet (Mr. William Clowes) was a friend of the present Earl of Mayo, and Lord Mayo caught at the idea likewise; first went out to Abyssinia, and next invited me to accompany him in 1882 on a journey to Angola. In our original plans we were to have pushed eastward to Lake Bangweulu, and have explored that section of the Cape-to-Cairo route; but circumstances were not favourable and we got no farther than the middle Kunene, I then went on to the Upper Congo, with Stanley's help.

The Growth of an Idea.

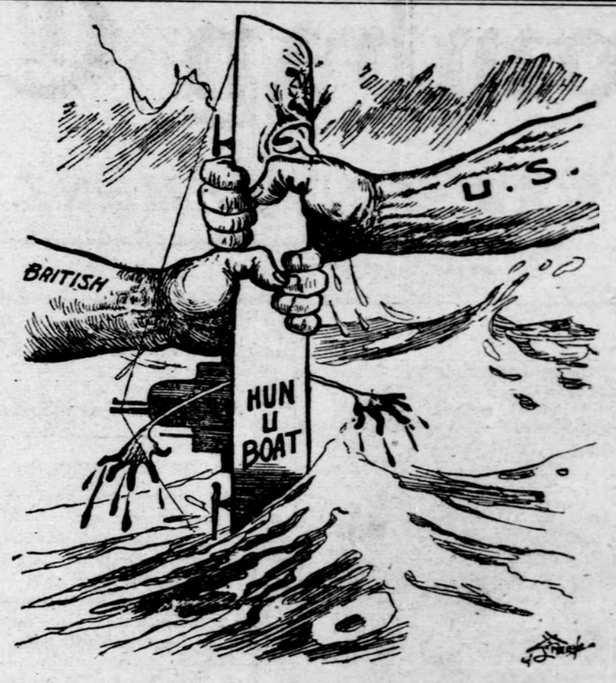
In 1883 I returned home from the Congo still with this Cape-to-Cairo project in my head. Philip Lutley Sclater of the Zoological Society got up the Kilimanjaro Expedition to attack the project from the east. Henry Austin Lee, Henry Percy Anderson of the Foreign Office, Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Fitzmaurice, and Lord Granville were all favourable to it, and Lord Granville gave me a letter to the then Sir Evelyn Baring at Cairo, who was unsympathetic. But Sir John Kirk had long been trying to prepare the way by enlisting the co-operation of the Sultan of Zanzibar. I, as one of his agents, secured the Kilimanjaro section, so far as treaty-making went, but our projects received a nasty jar by the intrusion of the German. For a time my own activities were diverted to Southern Nigeria, but the Cape-to-Cairo idea was not allowed to die out in the Foreign Office. Lord Salisbury began to consider it in 1887, and in 1888 invited me down to Hatfield to discuss it with Sir Robert Morier and one or two other sympathetic minds. The result was an article in *The Times* for August 22, 1888, which was written to embody Lord Salisbury's ideas as to British expansion in Africa.

So far Cecil Rhodes had not thought of the "Cape-to-Cairo." Had Mr. Goschen at the Treasury not shown himself markedly unfavourable to our plans for securing by treaty a route from the Zambezi to Tanganyika and from Tanganyika to Uganda, there would have been no need to invoke the aid of the man who was about to apply for a Charter to govern from the Transvaal up to the Zambezi. But Mr. Goschen refused to supply any money to meet the cost of taking over and administering the Nyasa and Tanganyika territories. Lord Salisbury, not easily baulked made use of Rhodes and his Chartered Company to supply the funds (since repaid by the Imperial Government). Treaties with European Powers secured their assent to the project (all but the short interval between Tanganyika and Uganda, which the German Emperor jealously withheld); Indian troops made short work of the Arab slave trade; the British South Africa Company cultivated good relations with the Belgians on the Upper Congo, a region quite outside the "Congo atrocities" and, indeed, one in which the Belgians had fought with superb gallantry against the worst of the Arab slave traders).

And now we see all but the crown of their labours; a through route, swift and perfectly safe, from the southernmost extremity of Africa to the very regions on the Upper Congo that Livingstone first revealed; and without the need of any walking or any escort, from the Cape to Cairo and Zanzibar.

(*Continued from column 1st*).

Treves was their objective. The raiders proceeded to Coblenz and there was not the least danger for Cologne, as Coblenz was one hour's distance from Cologne. The military authorities had to wait for further reports, and only after the aerial observation posts at a certain place had reported the sound of enemy aircraft was imminent danger for Cologne to be expected. The news reached Cologne at 9-40 a.m., but the warning was still postponed. Meanwhile reports arrived from Bonn that a German squadron had ascended there to ward off the enemy. No further reports arrived during the next few minutes, which would have been the moment (9-50) to warn Cologne. The warning, however, was delayed in the certain expectation of further news. The next report came from Coblenz at 10 o'clock, saying that the airmen had proceeded to Cologne. The alarm was then given, but too late.



From the New York, "Evening Telegram."

CHOKED.

Mr. Lloyd George has announced the destruction of 150 enemy submarines. The output of new ships by the world's shipbuilding yards during the three months April 1 to June 30, exceeded the loss of tonnage by nearly 300,000 tons.

THE RISKS OF SERVICE.

Is the Battlefield Safe?

The very thought of War suggests visions of battlefields strewn with dead; many a soldier leaves for the front with little hope of returning to his home. Friends and relatives bidding him a sad farewell consider him to be lost to them forever. In these days when we daily hear reports of bloodshed on a scale never known before it may sound ridiculous, but nevertheless it is a fact, that a soldier in the battlefield has better chances of life than a babe in the cradle. One may be disposed to regard this as the absurd talk of an over-zealous recruiter. It is however, not so. It is a fact revealed by a statement issued by an English insurance company—The "London Prudential." The statement which has been quoted by the "Literary Digest" says that out of a total of two million British soldiers insured, the losses during the present War have amounted to 30 per one thousand per annum; but since the deaths in times of peace among men of the same age amount to 10 per 1,000 per annum, the normal mortality (10 per 1,000) should be deducted from the War-losses (30 per 1,000), leaving War responsible for only 20 deaths a year in each group of 1,000 men on service, that is 2 per cent.

The same magazine quotes another authoritative statement in support of the figure. It writes: "In a statement recently made public, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the United States Government says:—'Up to June 1, 1917, the losses of the British expeditionary forces from deaths in action and deaths from wounds were about 7 per cent. of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the War.' The War began three years ago, hence this total loss of 7 per cent. 'since the beginning of the War,' means a yearly loss of but little more than 2 per cent. The magazine compares this with what happens in the nurseries. It states:—"Out of 2,500,000 babies born every year in the United States more than 350,000 die before they are a year old. Of the same number of soldiers only 50,000 will die in a year as a result of their exposure to the risks of war."

Reassuring.

These figures should go a long way to reassure those whose dear ones have gone to the War. They should be specially noted by mothers whose tenderly motherly love stands in the way of many a patriotic young man performing his duty to his country and to the Empire in this War. Infant mortality in India is infinitely greater than in America and every Indian mother should realise that a son of hers in the battlefield has an enormously greater chance of life than her infant in the cradle. There is a risk of course, a definite 2 per cent. risk each year but on the other hand think of the possibilities of high service for one's country and great distinction among one's fellow countrymen. Consider for a moment the difference between the position of an Indian V.C.—Darwan Singh Negi for instance, before and after his part in the War. Coming from humble parentage in an out of the way part of the country he would, but for his participation in the War, in all probability have lived and died an unknown tiller of the soil. But now his heroic deeds have been published all the world over and several leading papers and magazines have printed his photo. By his heroic deeds he has moreover brought glory to his country. And think of the educative value of the varied experiences gained by him in the War, his extensive travels over land and sea. Can the value of these be overestimated? There is a risk, of course, a definite risk. But is it not more than worth while taking the risk? Nothing worth doing is done without risk, and to fight in the cause of justice and for the protection of the weak is surely the thing above all others that is most worth doing to-day.

THE INDIAN SOLDIER IN HIS HOURS OF EASE AT THE FRONT.

THE AMERICAN.

An Impressionist Picture.

Mr. James Douglas writes:—During the past few weeks I have seen many American friends, some of them journalists, some of them soldiers, some of them sailors, and some of them airmen. The more I talk with them, the better I like them. I wish all our people could get as close to their hearts as I got. We are stolidly and stoically bearing a heavy burden, and we are at times in need of comradeship. It would lighten our burden if we could all shake an American hand, hear an American voice, and look straight into an American eye. Let me try to bring you closer to your brothers, who talk your language and who are with you in this fight right to the finish. The first thing that startled, astonished, and flabbergasted me was their terrible modesty, their tragic humility, their desperate self-depreciation. It made me laugh when it did not make me want to cry. The spectacle of the greatest democracy on earth humbling itself like a little child in its stark determination to learn the new trade of war, is to me the most wonderful product of German brutishness. If the Germans could only see the grim modesty of the Americans as I see it, they would fear it as heartily as I glory in it. It is not easy for the New World to sit at the feet of the Old World and take lessons in the awful art of beating the Boche. But the New World is right there right now. We are not teaching it. It is teaching itself at a rate that will force the Kaiser to regret that he was ever born. These Americans are as keen as mustard and as hot as pepper. They say very little, but their ardour is indescribable. They are all alike in this, from the admiral to the sailor, from the general to the soldier. They are enthusiasts to a man. There are no cynics among them. It refreshed me to talk to the soldiers and sailors. Their blazing idealism took my breath away. It is like the first fresh flush of our own idealism in August, 1914. They feel now what we felt then. The broad nobility of their outlook, their unselfish spirit of sacrifice, their grasp of the spiritual meaning of the war—these things filled me with new faith in the coming triumph of the embattled good over the embattled evil.

Fostering Comradeship.

We must all get closer to these splendid comrades of ours. We must learn to know them better. We must grapple them to our souls. Out of our war-fellowship, a great world's wonder is being brought to birth, the wonder of an English-speaking union against the things that Kaiserism means. This union is not going to end when the war is won. No. It is going to begin just then, and it will make and keep the earth sweet and clean and merciful and free. It is our job to go out the whole way to weld ourselves into this knightly chivalry of a great nation. You remember how I proclaimed my faith in the Americans in these articles when some of our pessimists failed to read the heart of President Wilson. I predicted that he would do the great thing in the great way. My faith was justified. He has done, is doing, and will do the great thing in the great way. The half of what he has done has not been told and cannot be told. I wish I could tell half of what I know. But we don't know half of what we ourselves have done. The Germans know our other half and they know the American half. And they are very mad Germans. One little fact let me hammer home. Few of you suspect it. When America came in she found the whole world skinned and bled by the Allies—including the United States. All the war stuff on earth had been grabbed by the Allied agents. She had to equip herself with our leavings. She had to go gleaning in a field of stubble. She did not dispute our priority anywhere. She knew that we were fighting for our lives and she rightly refused to butt in. She set to work to develop new sources of supply. In a year she has worked miracles. The "big freeze" strangled her transport for months. There were other innumerable and incredible obstacles that nearly broke her eager heart.

An eminent American said to me the other day: "There were too many promises. Promises are all off. We're out for performances. We're more impatient than anybody. Our heart is in this business. Trust us to make good." They are making good. America is one big fiery furnace of passionate energy. I can feel the glow of it across the Atlantic and it warms my heart. A Virginian colonel tells me that Hampshire is like home to him. His long face lighted up with passion as he denounced Bernstorff and his Mexican plots against America. "Sir," said he, "that got inside the American lining."

Mutual Knowledge.

We Americans used to picture a Britisher as a fellow with a monocle in his eye and spats on his boots. You used to picture an American as a cowboy who galloped about with a gun shooting up a Town. We know each other now. At first your Tommies and our Sammies used to stare at each other like strangers. Now they mix with each other. You'll see them going off for walks together, going to the theatre together, seeing the sights together. They're going to scrap together and die together. It's the biggest partnership on earth, and we don't know how big it's going to be." My Virginian colonel saw a vision and dreamed a dream. I thought that the vision was "bon," and that the dream was "bon." Believe me everything is "bon," no matter what the battle news may be this summer. Some of us may be war-weary, but if we keep our eyes fixed on America, we will not lose heart. "Westward Ho!" There are a hundred millions over there who are with us. They are sending us the flower of their manhood. All heaven is in a rage against the Thing that murders dying men and their nurses in hospital tents. Can that Thing prevail? Westward Ho! It is a good bugle call. It is our "revally." It sounds through the long night, heralding the sunrise. Every wave is listening to it from Southampton to Sandy Hook. The Kaiser hears it as he hurls his hosts at our suffering line, and his heart is sick with dread. His fear is our hope, and his doubt is our faith. Westward Ho!

CURRENT EVENTS.

Shipping.

Shipping is one of the most vital of the problems affecting the Empire. If the Empire's shipping communications are destroyed or seriously impaired, then we lose our significance as a cohesive entity. Accordingly few recent announcements have been more important than that of Mr. Lloyd George the other day to the effect that over a hundred and fifty U-boats had been destroyed. Equally significant are the various figures relative to ship-construction throughout the world, announced about the same time. They are a remarkable testimony to the sustained effort which the Allies have made to repair the ravages of the U-boat and to the success, wonderful beyond the expectations of most of us, which they have achieved. This time last year the world was losing more ships than were being built. Some months ago Mr. Bonar Law announced that the curve of construction had reached the level of destruction. Now we find that there have been built, during the half year ended June 30 last, by the shipyards of the world outside enemy countries, well over two million tons of shipping. We also learn that during the latter three months of the period mentioned British yards turned out just short of half a million tons. More encouraging still is the item announcing that from April 1 to June 30 there was a clear balance of construction in favour of the Allies amounting to just short of 300,000 tons. That is a record of which we may justly feel proud. And all the evidence goes to show that the Allies will improve upon this record. America's weight, in this as in other respects, is beginning to make itself fully felt. When America declared war on Germany shipbuilding in the country had become practically a dead letter. In the course of a year America has become the greatest ship-builder in the world. The full significance of this is indicated by a recent telegram announcing the launching of 123 vessels during last month and the delivery of 41 completed vessels. Such figures as these will bring cold comfort to the Tirpitz school in Germany who were convinced of their ability to reduce the Allies to impotence through lack of shipping.

The Test of Sincerity.

Eighteen professors of German birth or descent in universities and colleges in the United States have signed a statement of loyalty to the Republic, in which they express their abhorrence of Prussian militarism and their firm adherence to the principles for which the United States entered the war. This is all very well—as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough for American public opinion. As that patriotic organ, the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, puts it:—

Nowhere in it, so far as we have seen, is there any denunciation of the unspeakable atrocities committed by Germany and by the people of Germany. Nowhere is there a word to express abhorrence of the sinking of the Lusitania and kindred acts which have disgraced for all time all that is German in name or thought. These professors have placed the blame for the war upon German militarism, and upon the German Imperial Government, but nowhere in this statement have they denounced the fact that the people of Germany are upholding German militarism and German atrocities. . . Until German Americans everywhere come out, not only in a statement of loyalty to America but in expressing their horror of German crimes, they cannot expect to be regarded as sincere.

The Sufferings of France.

We in this country, as yet inviolate from the Boche, find a difficulty in conceiving the poignant suffering of France, invaded and desolated, the huge hordes of the barbarian surging towards Paris, the city of civilisation. If she must be stricken, it shall be, qouth M. Clemenceau—it shall be with her honour still bright, her crest unlowered. To those who ask if the last sacrifice be necessary, M. Clemenceau replies: It is necessary. To those who ask, Can victory be achieved by sacrifice? M. Clemenceau replies: I do not know, but I trust the army. The enemy may again work his wicked will on Paris (though he is not there yet) and drive the English into the sea (though they still remain unshaken). But do the rulers of Germany suppose that the war will then be over? We make no prophecies; but if the Allies hold together we should conceive it to be possible that another phase will but then begin.

"Abnormal" Hatred.

What is the exact degree of hatred one may have for a German? We are led to make this inquiry through reading the remarks of an eminent counsel, when defending an English landowner who had shown strong objection to having German prisoners on his land, who stated his client was suffering from the worst form of epilepsy, which caused him to do the most extraordinary things, of which he was heartily ashamed afterwards. The trouble was aggravated by the fact that "he had an abnormal hatred of the Germans." As the defendant was bound over in the sum of £1,000, had in addition to pay twenty guineas costs, the amount of the damage, and according to the *Times* report is to be sent to an institution for six months, the case is interesting. Many people now have a strong hatred of the Germans and all things German, including the Seamen and Firemen's Union, who have declared they will not sail with German seamen or handle German goods. There are many others who, rightly or wrongly, consider they have a little score to settle with the Hun. They will be glad to know where to draw the line. Where does normal hatred end and abnormal begin? The defendant in question was charged with obstructing two sentries and damaging military material, which, of course, was wrong, and for which there is no excuse; but we are concerned about his counsel's plea, and must confess to a similar sentiment towards the Hun. As we are law-abiding citizens we only want to know How much may we legally hate the German!

Published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Visible	215
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	125
Remington No. 7 very good	125
Empire No. 1 Latest Portable	125
Empire No. 2 Latest	150
Smith Premier No. 10 Latest, Visible	150
Blick No. 7 Portable	110
Gujerati Remington almost new	200
Remington Urdu Excellent	150
National Portable No. 3, New with Case	190
Rebuilt Typewriters: Olivers No. 5 & 9	
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remingtons 10 and 11	

All Typewriter and Office Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36 (B) Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype." 255

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—National Portable Typewriters, Improved Model No. 3. All latest devices such as Visibility, 2 Colours, Back Spacer, Tabulator, etc. Weight 9 lbs. A fresh stock is being cleared from the Docks. Book orders TO-DAY to avoid disappointment. Price with Case Rs. 190. Factory Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters No. 5, Foolscap Size, with Back Spacer, Tabulator, New Metal Cover, New Base Board. Look like New and work New. As good as New. Price just over half that of New. Fast selling. Buy TO-DAY. Second-hand Remingtons Visible, Underwoods and Olivers. Ribbons and Carbons. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—1 Large MOTOR GARAGE. Apply Mr. STOKES, No. 3, Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, Byculla. 1308

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 610

TO BE LET—At Colaba, opposite the Tramway Co. for Europeans, "Donald House" 3rd Floor, east side. Rent Rs. 130 per month. Apply to Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd September 1918. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 17th August to Saturday, the 31st August, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents.
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 9th August, 1918. 1207

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, will be REMOVED to BALLARD PIER ROAD on and after the 18th August, 1918, and all communications are to be addressed thereto from that date.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
5th August, 1918. 1146

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 100 per each Rs. 500 paid-up share and Rs. 50 per each Rs. 250 paid-up share both free of Income Tax will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on and after the 2nd day of September, 1918, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 31st August, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 31st August, 1918, both days inclusive and the dividend Receipts will be posted to the registered address of the Members entitled.

Note—Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately to the Company.

Bombay, 16th August, 1918.
By Order of the Board,
KASTOORCHAND MATHRADAS & Co.,
1334 Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED—For employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, a EURO-EAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned.

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering,
Bombay Division.
1236

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 31-4-0 per quarter share of Rs. 125 free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Monday the 2nd September 1918. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 17th August to Saturday the 31st August 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 9th August, 1918. 1208

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	Rs. 1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
688 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S CITY IMPROVEMENT BOARD

HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for competitive designs with full drawings and perspectives for the facade of covered footpaths along a roadway in a business quarter being widened to 65 feet clear width and 15 feet covered footpaths on either side. The footpath and the shops will have only one storey on top—total height from road level up to top of roof will be on an average 36 feet.

2. The terminal feature of the road will be an ancient monument called the Charminar about 168 feet high and 96 feet wide—tetrapylon at the crossing of four roads—the style of the new facade will have to harmonize with that monument and the surroundings as far as possible.

3. The facade will be constructed in local granite stone which can be obtained in suitable dimensions.

4. The competing architects must visit the place at their own expense to enable them to prepare suitable designs. A copy of the detailed site as well as a section of the roadway and the covered footpath will be supplied on application at the office of the Sanitary Engineer, City Improvement Board.

5. All plans and elevations should be in inch—1 ft. Scale and details in ½ inch and full size and must be sent flat. Details will be required only in the case of the two successful candidates.

6. The competition is open to all.

7. The designs will be judged by a Committee of the City Improvement Board. The final selection of the designs will rest with His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

8. The first premiated design will carry prize of Rs. 10,000 B.G. and the second Rs. 5,000 B.G.

9. No plans are to be signed by a Competitor, they should bear only a recognizable mark or nom-de-plume copy of which should be enclosed with the architect's name in a sealed cover.

Any signed plans will be atonce disqualified.

10. The drawings of the successful candidates will be retained and the rest sent back

11. The City Improvement Board do not bind themselves to select any of the submitted designs.

12. All designs for competition should be enclosed in a sealed cover marked "Competitive Designs for Road Facade" Hyderabad and addressed to Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur, Secretary, City Improvement Board, and should reach not later than 1st November 1918. The designs must be prepaid.

NIZAMAT JUNG,
Secretary,
139 City Improvement Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Certificate No. B 13134 in respect of 4 Preference Shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, bearing Nos. 23273 and 7641 to 7643 standing in the name of Bai Pirojbai Dorabji Mogul has been LOST. Any person having found or in possession thereof is requested to return the same to the undersigned at Nowrojee Buildings, Ahmedabad.

B. S LALKAKA.
Ahmedabad, 5th August, 1918. 1287

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1296

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED 22nd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 121, Medows Street, on SATURDAY 24th August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To pass a Resolution in regard to the disposal of the profits made in the year 1917, as recommended by the Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Karsondas Jamnadas Gandhi as a Director.
6. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Agents.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOTEE JETHA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1918.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th August 1918 to 21st August, 1918, both days inclusive. 1298

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUSINESSMEN.

LUCRATIVE going on business Capital Rs. 1½ lakh to 1½ lakh only. Annual nett profit from 50 to 60 thousand. To be sold solely for being retired. Apply to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1164

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHMATBAI, widow of HAJI JAKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from VALLABHDAS NARONJI DALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchase at their office in Mercantile Bank Building 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed without reference to the interests or claims if any of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of khote land or ground situated at Malad, near Police Station and partly touching the Ghodbunder Road-way line in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and admeasuring 3,514 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Gokuldas Kanji, on or towards the South by the property of Vishwanath Vasudeo, on or towards the East by the Public Road and on or towards the West by the property of Moreshwar Vinayek Mamlatdar.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1918.
PAYNE & CO.,
1320 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronetcy have contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements, buildings and outhouses thereon, situate on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 2,452 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North-east by Plot Nos. 6-7 on the South-east by a forty feet road, on the South-west by Khatao Road and on the North-west by Cuffe Parade Road, which piece of land is known as Plot Nos. 5-6 on the Colaba Reclamation and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 225 (10) and 225 (10A) and formerly under Street Nos. 12 I and 12 IA and now under Street Nos. 9-4 and 11.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
1329 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ट्रेड मार्क.

OUR clients, Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ have been for a long time past importing into Bombay piecegoods, yarns, spun-silks, etc., known by the name of Lota Chhap. Printed on these piecegoods are device of a Lota (that is a water jug) and the initials C. J. at the bottom thereof and in the middle of the Lota is the figure of Shri Krishna standing with a flute in his hands, and in some cases the goods bear a ticket with the above design. The said device is the Registered Trade Mark of our clients and has for a long time past been used by them as their Trade Mark on all piecegoods' yarns, spun-silks, etc., imported by them and our clients' goods with the said device have acquired a very wide reputation in Bombay and throughout other parts of India and have become very well known in all Indian markets by the name of Lota Chhap.

Our clients have recently come to learn that some persons are arranging to import into Bombay piecegoods with a Lota Chhap thereon or something very similar thereto and the general get-up and appearance of which piecegoods would be similar to the general get-up and appearance of our clients' piecegoods, the object being to pass off such goods as our clients' goods.

Notice is hereby given that the above device is the exclusive Trade Mark of our clients and the same is printed upon their piecegoods, yarns and spun-silks, etc., or upon tickets affixed thereto in one or two or three Lotas in a line or three Lotas in a triangular shape and the public are hereby warned against importing, selling or purchasing or offering for sale, or otherwise dealing in piecegoods having printed thereon or bearing tickets of the said device or a device similar thereto and any person found doing so will be proceeded against according to law.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
1135

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMUSJI SHAPURJI SEERVAI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant feras land or ground situate, lying and being at Chikalwady, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,366 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. , New Nos. 13612, 13613, and New Survey No. 1/7030 and bounded on the East by the property of the Vendor on the West and South by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, now of Tulsidas Merarji and on the North partly by the property of Jetha Ladha and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett which said premises are with other land assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3743 (4) and Street No. 8A, Tardeo Road and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1918.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1262 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAVANISHANKER SUNDERJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, School Master ..... Deceased.

JETASHANKER NARANJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Cloth Merchant, residing at Bhuleshwar outside the Fort, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Bachu, minor son of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our L. One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of August, 1918.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
131 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BRILLIANT INK PILLS

The "Bengalee," says, "These inks are excellent in quality and can compare favourably with some of the best known foreign brands. The price is unusually cheap."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "These inks give a brilliant and lasting character to the writing."

Each Pill makes 1 inkpot of ink. Price—Bright Blue Black, As. 15 per gross (144 Pills); Diamond Blue Black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Red ink, Re. 1-6 per gross; Green ink, Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRUBARTTY,
3 Tanik Chatterji's Lane, CALCUTTA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Fire Brigade Quarters, Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelain-ware, platedware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, glass door cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano by A. H. Francke, church organ, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. C. W. Rose of Fire Brigade, Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 20,000 PIECES UNSERVICEABLE ARMY BOOTS.

By order of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Howard and Bullough Mills, on De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogly:—

About 20,000 pieces Unserviceable Army Boots.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 26th day of August, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder (near Port Trust Revenue offices).

A lot of unserviceable stores comprising bags of gunny, bags of sheeting, barrels, oil barrels, casks, drums, gunny, jars, kegs, tins, waste paper, crates.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within four days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within seven days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJ MOHOLLA OR DON TAD SECOND ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji and others, Transferees of Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 3rd day of November, 1911, and the 15th day of August, 1912, and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla, the Mortgagor of a Moiety of the property hereinafter mentioned and under instructions from Messrs. Ardesair Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Abdul Razak Rahimtulla, owner of the other Moiety of the said property, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property, viz.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit-rent ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595, and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2131, and Street Nos. 331-335 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage on or towards the West by the said Don Tad, 2nd Row, now known as Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abdul Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noor Mahomed and now on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Noor Mahomed Oosman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, or Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 A.M., (S.T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POWVALLA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT, NEAR CAMA BAG, CHURNY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., attorneys for the owners, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up the undermentioned valuable property for sale by public auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (held on a perpetually renewable lease) containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2061 (6) Street No. I E all which premises are situate at Powvalla Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (and forming a part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, and 15993, old survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180, and New survey Nos. 1/7371, and 1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 2061 (1), 2061 (2), 2062 (1), 2062 (2), and 2063 (A) and street No. 1, 1 A, 2, 8, 4-12 Charni Road, and Ward "D" Nos. 2415 (1), 2415 (2), and 2415 (3), Street Nos. 352 to 396, 396 A and 396 B Grant Road, and "D" Ward Nos. 2063 (b) and 2063 (c), Street Nos. 12A, 12AA, Charni Road, Ward "D" No. 1894 and 1895 (1), Street No. 2 and 165-167 Khetwady Main Road, Ward "D" No. 1893 (2), Street No. 8, Khetwady Main Road, and bounded on or towards the North by the Powvalla Street, on or towards the South by the property of Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, on or towards the East by Plot No. 16, belonging to Rustomji S. Powvalla and Kavasshaw S. Powvalla and on or towards the West by Plot No. 20, belonging to Rustomji S. Powvalla and Kavasshaw S. Powvalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) AT ARTHUR ROAD, NEAR THE CHINCHPOGLI RAILWAY STATION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RAILWAY LINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Atorneys for the Surviving Transferee, under the Deed of Transfer, dated 14th July, 1917, of the 3rd mortgage, dated 18th July, 1916, and made between the Mortgagor Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Tayebally Hussonally and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of 3rd Mortgage of the 18th day of July, 1916, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 17th August, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, subject to the 1st Mortgage, for Rs. 17,000 dated 11th May, 1905 and made between Moharumbai, widow of Hussonally Abdoolally and guardian of Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Jafferbhai Rhemtoolla and Sir Ebrahim Rhemtoola of the other, and transfer of Mortgage of the said 1st Mortgage for Rs. 30,461-5-9 and further charge for Rs. 5,038-10-3 dated 23rd September 1915, and made between R. D. Sethna, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 551 of 1911 and Guardian of the property of Minor Tayebally Hussonally of the 1st part the said Sir Ebrahim Rhemtoola of the 2nd part, Mahadeo Anandjee of the 3rd part and Teherally Mahomedally Kajiji of the 4th part and also subject to the 2nd Mortgage for Rs. 2,000 dated 3rd May, 1916, and made between the said Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Abbas S. Tyabjee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,212 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 90,735, 738, 742, New No. 11999 and New Survey No. 1/3433 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 1354, 7355 (1) and 7355 (2) and Street Nos. 255, 257 and 1 and all of which premises are situate at and on the south side of Arthur Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the West and North by the said Arther Road and on or towards the South by the property of Kanji Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Surviving Transferee at their Office at 95, Ash Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1918, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR LORRY, ELECTRIC LAMPS AND REQUISITES, RUBBER GOODS, ETC., BELONGING TO THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 461 of 1918.

Bhagwanlal Premji Worah ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Charles Dutt and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Bhagwanlal Premji Worah and Mr. Charles Dutt, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order made on the 1st day of August, 1918, in the said suit the undermentioned goods belonging to the Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co. will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, in the office of the said Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co., in Medows Street, opposite New Share Bazar on MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), 5,276 Pcs. Royal Ediswan M. F. Lamps 230 Volts, assorted candle power, about 300 lbs. D. C. C. Wire No. 19-20 361 pieces carbon filament lamps, 87 pieces dry battery, 286 pieces Holland made ½ Watt lamps, 200, 300 and 500 candle power, 230 volts and 110 volts, 9 coils Calendar cables sizes 3/20, and 7/20, and 7/18—2500 M. G. M., 80 pieces Japanese M. F. lamps, 33 lengths I. R. auction hose, 1,703½ft. 2 rolls weighing about 242 lbs. Asbestos wire woven cloth, sizes 1/8in. and 1/16in., 67 Reams brown packing papers, 10 cwts. asbestos Mill Board, 1 roll canvas delivery hose 2½in. Japanese, 28 boxes Bristol steel lacing, 31 pairs Morris patent instantaneous couplings, 1 hand fire extinguisher, 2 tons compressed asbestos jointing "Culmino" sizes 1/8in., 1/16in., and 1/32in., 1 iron safe by Kanhialal and Sons tables, chairs, cupboards, tools and implements, 1 motor car, "Vulcan" make 4 Seated 12-14 H.P. with accessories 1 motor lorry 20 H.P., with platform body suitable for carrying purposes make "Orleans." 2 Motor Tyres and 2 Tubes Dunlop make. These two motor cars can be seen at the Bombay Motor Car Co., Elphinstone Circle.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

Property on view.

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Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction Sale TO-DAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms on the corner of Medows Street, Esplanade Road, by the order of parties concerned, specially made strong furniture such as cabinets, almirahs, rolled top tables, book shelves, blackwood carved table, screens, chest of drawers, bedsteads, cash boxes, and novelties of flower vases, figures ink stands, etc.

And by the order of parties concerned:—

A lot of jewellery including earings, collar buttons, bangles, necklaces, rings, etc., set with brilliants, opals, diamonds, rubbies, pearls, etc.

And by the order of a piecegoods merchant 2 cases of piecegoods known as "Ghagharpat." Terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
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Bombay, 17th August, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
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Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Messrs. H. M. H. Sedehi and Son and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. R. S. Forage.

Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."

S. H. S. 1320 D. S. and Co., Bombay 3474-78 5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 170.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
THIS EVENING AT 7 P.M.

OUR WAR LOAN PRIZE SHOW.

Rs. 100 War Bond will be given away as prize. Every one a chance.

MR. R. P. KARKARIA, M. A., will make a short speech on the occasion.

PROF. BALDEV VARMA will sing War Loan Song with accompaniment of Jaltarang Music

SPECIAL WAR LOAN FILM will be shown, together with the following STUPENDOUS PROGRAMME.

PICTORIAL NEWS
War Office Official.

JACKO
THE SUPER-MONKEY
A COMEDY-DRAMA IN FOUR REELS
featuring
THE MOST WONDERFUL MONKEY EVER SCREENED.

Jacko is the cleverest animal actor and the marvel of the monkey world. He possesses an understanding uncannily human

In addition to his many accomplishments such as dancing, playing the piano, eating with knife and fork, shooting, skating, riding a cycle, etc., Jacko is a capable artist and chauffeur, and an excellent judge of a good cigar.

Chip's Carmen
A Juvenile Burlesque on
CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S 'CARMEN'
featuring
THE WORLD FAMOUS
Child Impersonator of Chaplin.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
USUAL PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.

ELDORADO
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH.
To-Night
FINAL CHAPTERS!
FINAL CHAPTERS!
of the great
HELEN HOLMES SERIAL
A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS
CHAPTER 14.
Helen Holmes learns of her right to the fortune of Dollar Holmes.
CHAPTER 15
Dollar Holmes' plots are foiled and Helen comes into her own.
ALSO A COMEDY-DRAMA IN TWO PARTS, AND GAUMONT GRAPHIC.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
USUAL PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday and Sunday, at 5 p. m

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, AT 7 p.m.
SPECIAL SHOW
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
WAR LOAN

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME
To-day at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES!
"Oh Fairer than my Love! The all-seeing Sun"
"Never saw her match since the world begun"
THE EMPIRE PRESENTS THE GREAT 8 ACT SPECTACLE DRAMA
"ROMEO & JULIET"
A Classic Production De Lux unfolding a story of ROMANTIC POWER.

"ROMEO and JULIET"

"My true love is grown to such excess
I cannot sum up half"

SHAKESPEARE'S CLASSIC MASTERPIECE IS A DRAMATIC SCREEN TRIUMPH
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers
"ROMEO & JULIET"
Parted in Life by the Malignant Hand of Fate. Reunited in Death by their own sacrifices. This is SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE OF THE AGES!

"ROMEO"	"JULIET"
is played by	is played by
The World's Most Popular Picture Star	A New Empire Star
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN.	Beautiful BEVERLEY BAYNE.

PRODUCTION COST 250,000 DOLLARS. CAST OF OVER 600 PLAYERS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA
and Music especially arranged from Gonoud's Opera
"ROMEO & JULIET"
featuring the Scena from Act III arranged for four Cellos by Mr. J. P. Dacosta.

THREE NEW EPISODES
Commencing this Week—(6,000 feet)—of the wonderful and powerful Pathe Serial,
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
How Margaret, the helpless and lonely woman, is trapped into a Lunatic Asylum by the Mysterious "Veiled Woman," how Kennedy is blackmailed, how Norwood chivalrously rescues the girl he loves, how Margaret succeeds with Norwood's help to save the packet of compromising letters written by Kennedy, how the Neglected Wife insists on Margaret going out of her husband's life, how the "Veiled Woman" attacks Kennedy with an open knife—all this makes up a series of incidents so absorbing and so stirring, that not a single moment of the reel goes flat.
THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA ATTAINS ITS LOFTIEST HEIGHT.
The morale of the Story reaches its culmination. No husband, no wife, no bachelor, no spinster ought to be able to say, "I have not seen "The Neglected Wife." It would be Pity—it would be a Shame!
Trot along the New Churney Road this evening. The most popular Picture-resort—
THE WEST-END CINEMA
expects you one of these days this Week. It matters not a jot if you have not seen the preceding parts. We repeat, it is never too late.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Special Matinee Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Daily Four Shows: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 4-45 TO-DAY At 4-45
CHILDREN'S MATINEE
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30
USUAL
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
LAST FEW NIGHTS! LAST FEW NIGHTS!!
Continued SUCCESS of the inimitable
ALBERT MORROW
All New Programme
A rapid series of original surprises introducing
DORIS LEE
MENTAL TELEPATHIST.
GREAT HIT MADE BY
GORDON FORBES
introducing
— MIMICRY —
Imitations of cats, birds, dogs, lions, etc.
EDWARD LUPIN
at a piano
in a humorous entertainment.
MISS NORAH MOORE
in a repertoire of songs.
CH. MORRIS
comedy.
At 7-35 To-morrow Sunday At 10

THURSDAY NEXT AUGUST 22nd
A Thrilling Sensational Patriotic Series
LIBERTY
or
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THE FOURTH WEEK IN FULL SPLENDOUR!
The fresh two Episodes,—No. 7 and 8—(5000 feet) of the glorious serial
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lead you deeper into the plot of the story and sustain a continued interest because of their strength, beauty and thrill. The Seventh Episode, "The Ghost Ship" is indeed a remarkable achievement in Cinema art. The Eighth Episode, in which the princely fugitives fall into the grip of fanatic, uncivilised Indians, and in which they experience the most breath-catching escapades, is too sublime and gorgeous for description. The persecutors, as well as the persecuted all drift towards some fearful unknown fate, and the adventures that befall them are set in an atmosphere of suspense, refinement and adventure to an extent that makes the onlooker gasp with bated breath.
The programme includes a thundering two-reel Drama
"THE JUNGLE HERO"
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AND A SPLENDID COMEDY.
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PRECIOUS
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Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
POPULAR PRICES.

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CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.
THE FIFTH INSTALMENT OF
'The Broken Coin'
Most Vivid and Interesting.
EDDIE POLO
In An Entire New Garb.

Wednesday 21st August being Bank Holiday
Special Prize Matinee at 5-15.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

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NEW ALHAMBRA
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have purchased the world-renowned film
"Maciste Alpino"
WITH COMPLETE RIGHTS.
Those wishing to book it are requested to

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Under the patronage and in presence of

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Entertainment

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Walter Howard's Great War Drama
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Last Night of the Great Play on the Social Evil
"DAMAGED GOODS"
By Brieux—Member of the French Academy.
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The Screaming Farce
"YE GODS"
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By J. Hartley Manners
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Period—French Revolution

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Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents
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Christine Silver
ALSO THE LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
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Sir John Hare	Ben Webster
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Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
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The New Excelsior Serial.

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2 Complete stories every week.

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3 Shows Nightly: 6, 8 and 10. Popular Prices.

Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

Indian Exchange Banks and London Joint Banks—The India Office and the Government of India Responsible—Mr. Montagu and Lord Inchcape-Lord Inchcape the evil genius of Morley, Crewe, Chamberlain, Montagu and Co.,-Lord Inchcape's Indian Antecedents—The Exploiters' Organ "Capital" and the Banking Amalgamation—"Capital" and British Banking combines—London Joint Stock banks and European Banks in India—The Novel Arguments of "Capital"—Indian Economic Progress and the need for cheap money—The Resources of six leading British Banks.

Indian Exchange Banks and London Joint Stock Banks.

The European mercantile and banking community in India who have been enjoying many unfair advantages and who have been accorded a privileged position by an autocratic and irresponsible bureaucracy in this country were alarmed when it was announced that the big joint stock bank Lloyds of London had arranged to amalgamate the Exchange Bank called the "National Bank of India." Then came the telegram stating that the amalgamation was vetoed by the British Treasury, and there was great rejoicing in the camp of the Philistines. It was not clear why the veto had been exercised by the Treasury authorities at home. The English financial papers of mail week throw a flood of light on the transaction and give a connected account of the reasons that led to the veto.

The India Office and the Government of India Responsible.

The real fact is that the British cabinet did not take any action on its own account. The Secretary of State for India, on the representations of the Government of India and of the Indian Presidency and Exchange Banks supported by the European chambers of commerce in this country, strongly urged the British Treasury to veto the amalgamation on the ground that a British joint-stock bank's entry into India, a special preserve of the Anglo-Indians, absorbing an exchange bank would adversely affect the banking agencies that are now ruthlessly bleeding this unhappy and unfortunate people. We would draw the attention of the Indian representatives of this presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council to this matter and ask them to interpellate the Government of India as to the reasons that led them to take up this position. It is for the people of India to decide whether this state of affairs whereby the alien exploiting interests are to bring secret and effective pressure to bear on an irresponsible and autocratic minister at Whitehall, is to continue or to cease in toto and at once.

Mr. Montagu and Lord Inchcape.

The initiative in this matter was taken by the arch-exploiter Lord Inchcape, the chairman of the bank amalgamation committee, who advised the Indian Secretary. Mr. Montagu, whatever his professions on the platform and from the opposition bench, is, as is well-known to those familiar with the Montagu silver purchase and Marconi scandals the over-obliging friend of the predatory interests. The curious part of the whole affair is that Lord Inchcape who gives some reasons against the amalgamation of Lloyds and the National bank of India, has nothing to say against the amalgamation of the National Provincial Bank of England, of which he is the Chairman, with the Union of London and Smith's bank of which the governor is our old friend Sir Felix Schuster. The hypocrisy is now quite evident.

Lord Inchcape, the evil genius of Morley Crew, Chamberlain, Montagu & Co.

The questions may be asked who is Lord Inchcape and why has he advised the authorities in this manner? Lord Inchcape is now chairman of the P. & O. shipping Co., (With which the B.I.S.N., & Co., whose chairman he was, is amalgamated), and the chairman of the banking combination called National Provincial and Union Bank of England. Prior to this amalgamation he was also the chairman of the National Provincial Bank of England. He was the chairman of the India Office Finance Committee, and as such the chief financial adviser of Lord Morley and his predecessor at the India Office. It was he who in conjunction with Lord Morley that was responsible for various acts of financial, and currency mismanagement, for which in another country he and his chief would have been impeached. He it was who engineered the secret opposition to the carrying out of the currency policy as recommended by the Fowler committee and accepted by successive secretaries of State, Viceroys, and Indian Finance Ministers. He originated the vicious practice of selling council bills without limit and buying silver freely irrespective of price, Indian requirements, and the condition of the bullion market. He it was, who advised Lord Morley to inaugurate the practice of transferring immense sums from India to be kept as a permanent investment in London and loaning them out to London bankers without security and other approved borrowers at a ridiculously low rate of interest, the borrowers list, of course, placing our old friends Samuel Montagu & Co., at the top, who were always enjoying a permanent loan of more than a million pounds constantly renewed. He, it was, who gave a seven years' contract to the Bank of England to buy silver for the India Office "without one word as to price or other trivial particulars in the note paper of Sir Lionel Abrahams, a record of which was not kept at the India Office." He it was, who presided over a committee and recommended an annual railway capital programme of £12½ millions, began large investments of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities, and inaugurated the anti-gold policy for India.

Lord Inchcape's Indian Antecedents.

For these and other services, too numerous to mention here, he was raised to the the peerage by that Radical Secretary of State Lord Morley whose belief in democracy and liberty is profound and strong in the case of every other country but India. Before he entered the India Office Sir James Mackay, as he then was, had been the chairman of the Bengal chamber of commerce. While in India his last signal act was the agitation for the closure of the mints to the free coinage of silver in 1892-3. The European mercantile community in India, then, were alarmed at the fall in exchange and agitated for the fixing of the exchange value of the rupee at a rate higher than the market ratio so that they could remit their incomes at an "artificially enhanced rate to the ruin of the Indian holders of silver and other local interests." Currency associations were formed all over India and an avalanche of memorials fell upon the bureaucracy at Calcutta Every European club with two or three members of committee formed into a currency association and began action. Hundreds of such associations were formed in the tea districts alone. Indian home rulers have much to learn from the European Chambers of Commerce, the newfangled European Association, Indo-British Association and similar organisations of the privileged and monopolistic, predatory interests with regard to the tactics of political agitation.

The Exploiters' Organ "Capital" and ih Banking Amalgamation.

The exploiters' organ "Capital" has begun the crusade against Indian indigenous industrial, banking and commercial expansion, not openly, but cunningly disguised under the old trappings of exploded and anti-Indian economic doctrines. In the series of articles entitled "India's Banking Machinery" it pleads for the perpetuation of the monopoly held by the Indian Presidency Banks and the Exchange Banks, a banking monopoly that has been detrimental to our banking development and which did all in its power to aggravate the banking crisis that gave a rude shock to the economic structure of this country four years ago, and from the injurious effects of which we have not yet recovered. As Mr. Harikesan Lal mentioned before the Industrial Commission in his evidence, on the day when the People's Bank closed its doors there was high revelry, dinners, feasts, and merriment of the Mephistophic type in Anglo-Indian banking circles. The commercial organ of Calcutta says "The Government of India, in conjunction with the Chambers of Commerce and cognate authorities is devoting close consideration to post-war trade problems." We are not aware of any such activity on the part of the Government of India who are the only government that do not pay any attention to such problems from the people's point of view. If they are contemplating any action in conjunction with chambers of commerce like those of Bengal and Bombay and cognate authorities like the Tea and similar associations and the European banks, it is time that the people should protest lest such misdirected activity should lead to any anti-Indian policy.

"Capital" and British Banking Combines.

The Calcutta organ of vested interests raises a hue and cry about the threatened invasion of India by the British banking combines. Curiously enough competition which is extolled in the case of enterprises where it in inoperative or inadvisable such as railways, is condemned where it should be welcome as in the case of banking. The funniest part of the special pleading is that it speaks in the name of India and displays a suddenly—developed and suspicious solicitude on behalf of the people of India. We do not want any advocacy by these who are out to bleed, and prey on, this country in a hundred ways open and disguised; and we would sound a note of warning to those of our unthinking countrymen who are liable to fall into the trap set by this organ that sheds crocodile tears in abundance over our weak economic position.

London Joint Stock Banks, & Anglo-India Presidency and Exchange Banks.

"Capital" says "An insidious menace threatens the economic autonomy of this country. This is the endeavour of certain huge British banking combines to establish a foothold in Indian trade by absorbing the existing exchange banks or by other measures not yet disclosed. The veto of the Secretary of State—experted not improbably at the behest of the Government of India—has temporarily averted the danger; but its recurrence is certain. . . . The issue this country, and especially its local bankers, must consider, is what would be the effect on our banking machinery and our general financial arrangements, were these newly discovered ambitions to be given full rein? The answer, to our mind, is not in doubt. No local banks could withstand this new form of competition. Their choice would be, alternatively, extinction or absorption. This would suit the British banks. But would it suit the bankers, the traders, or the general economic interests of this country? . . . Would the commercial community at Calcutta feel the same diffidence (?) in challenging the superior organisation and more expert direction of the British banks that induced its accredited representatives, on similar grounds, to decline the task of managing the East Indian Railway? Would a foreign banking monopoly not render the continuance of the Government of India upon the basis of its present constitution, virtually impossible?. . . Ability to avert such discontent rests ultimately—we might almost say exclusively—in the powers exercised by the Secretary of State. He has imposed a temporary veto upon the admission of British banking combines into India. In the next article we will endeavour to show why he should make this veto permanent."

The Novel Arguments of "Capital."

The arguments of "Capital" stripped of their verbiage, special pleadings, half truths, and misrepresentations amount to 1. British banks should not be allowed to absorb to Anglo-Indian banks as they would break the monopoly exercised by them in this country 2. They would prejudicially affect the banking and industrial expansion of this country 3. They would weaken the autocratic constitution of the Government of India 4. They would result in the extinction or absorption of the Presidency and exchange banks. Argument (1) has no force at all as the best interests of India require the breakdown of the present banking monopoly exercised by a few European banking institutions who are hostile to the economic development of this country. So the entry of British banks should be welcomed as a beneficial step. Argument (2) is false because Indian institutions have everything to gain by the extension of banking facilities. Argument (3) is so far from making us regard the event as prejudicial only strengthens the case for the advent of British banks as no Indian wants the perpetuation of the present type of Indian Government. Argument 4 agects only the Presidency Banks and is an exaggeration. even if it be true, Indians have nothing to be sorry for if the Presidency banks are absorbed by or extinguished by the force of competition. When indigenous industries were strangled in the name of competition the European community and the Bureaucracy did nothing to avert the catastrophe which was regarded as inevitable. If that is gospel truth in that case why condemn it now? It should be remembered that the Presidency Banks are "close corporations financed by and run in the interests of Europeans mostly if not exclusively." This being so, Indians have no reason to be grateful for their services. The selfish nature of the opposition is thus stated "The status and outlook of the Presidency Banks—the—chief sufferers from the new form of competition—would not be attractive and they would be either eliminated or absorbed, leaving the entire field to their more powerful and enterprising rivals who would then be able to claim, with some show of logic, the right to exercise the privileges the presidency banks had been forced to relinquish." The position that the Presidency Banks now occupy in the Indian banking system, their connection with the state, their advantages from such connection, their failure to do the services to the public which such semi-governmental institutions are compelled to perform in other countries, their relation to Indian banks, and the State bank question are all so closely interconnected that a proper and comprehensive treatment should be reserved for another occasion. What we have to point out now that the entry of British banks into India is discussed, is whether such a step is calculated to benefit Indian interests, whatever their effect on Anglo-Indian interests.

Indian Economic Progress and the Need for Cheap Money.

While the expansion of Indian banking institutions should be our prime object and every measure should be taken to bring about that consummation—as will be indicated in these columns later on it must be remembered that our economic development for some time to come will have to depend largely upon foreign capital; and our task in this direction should be to welcome every step tending to make loanable funds "abundant and cheap." Therefore the entry of powerful British and American banking ins itutions in the Indian field—subject to certain safeguards is a change that should be welcomed and not opposed The interested opposition of Anglo-Indians is only a veiled attempt to perpetuate the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs. There is no use of asking the Secretary of State to impose a permanent veto. In the first place he cannot do so in the interest of Anglo-Indian exploiters. In the second place, even if he were to do so, how could the London banks be prevented from opening branches in India and doing business? So long Japanese, American, French, and other foreign banking concerns are allowed to do business in India and so long as Europeans are allowed to trade and run industries in India, no Secretary of State responsible to the British House of Commons for the governance of India or an autonomous Government of India responsible to an Indian legislature wielding the power of the purse as the Congress League scheme seeks to set up, would prevent the entry of British banks in India to oblige the Anglo-Indian community.

The Resources of Leading British Banks.

That the British banks would be able to offer Indians superior credit facilities and finance Indian industries for which the capital is not forthcoming now in sufficient doses and on desirable terms, would be evident from the following figures showing their great resources and power:—

	Deposits and Current Accounts million £
1 London City and Midland (including Belfast and London Joint stock banks)	290
2 London County and Westminster combination	231
3 National Provincial Combination	177
4 Lloyds	174
5 Bank of England	166
6 Barclays	129

Those who wish to correspond with regard to the subjects discussed in these columns may write to "Indian Economist" c/o Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Aug. 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fixed by Government as maximum price.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/sg.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	57
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	59
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68
Government Securities 3 %	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.00

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 14th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100⅜
5 % New.	£94 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat Value	79/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	600
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	15/3
do. do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	19/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	17/9
do. do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	19/4½

Tone:—Nothing doing.

Tallows—Nominal firm inactive.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept Oct. Sellers	2/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	2/1½

Tone:—Steadier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Though some fluctuations have occurred the general tendency of the Home markets has been upwards owing to unfavourable weather in America. Considerable damage by drought has been done to the crop in Texas and Oklahoma. On the 7th instant, which was the latest cable received, when we closed our last week's report, the October position in New York stood at 28.11. After advancing to 30.35 there was a drop to 29.35, but on the 13th instant the quotation was 30.05, or 194 points higher on the week.

In the local market we have again had a week of wide fluctuations. On Friday last Fine Broach September closed at Rs. 945 and on Monday afternoon it touched Rs. 978. By Wednesday, though with many fluctuations between, the price had dropped to Rs. 931, but again recovered to Rs. 948. Yesterday the opening price was Rs. 941 and after further fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 947. This morning the nominal rate was Rs. 948.

A fair amount of liquidation took place at about top prices, but this has in many cases been replaced by purchases on declines. In spite of great opposition the bulls have, so far, cleverly engineered their September campaign in Fine Broach, and appear likely to get out of it well. It remains to be seen what tactics they will pursue towards the end of this month. Southern styles have more or less followed Broach, and for September delivery only are at a premium of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 on the August-September quotations.

Up to the time of writing no business has been done in new crop. The bye-laws and bye-laws of the Cotton Contracts Committee have been issued to-day, but so far brokers' licenses have not been received though it is expected they will be issued during the course of the day.

Ready cotton has been in good demand, mills bring buyers of high class cotton and stapled sorts, while some buying by speculators has taken place, as it is anticipated that prices will rule higher later on owing to the absence of rain and a comparatively small stock in Bombay. Full prices have to be paid to secure nice cotton of any sort, and many holders are very firm and refuse to part at any price for the present.

Reports of the crop are much the same as last week. There has been no general rain and it is urgently required. In the Berars, Central Provinces, Khandesh and Broach the crop is doing fairly well, but rain is needed. Elsewhere crop prospects are poor and unsatisfactory.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	..	Sept.	—	Rs 919
Good Sawgleaned Dharwar	..	"	—	" 919
" M. G. Coompta	..	"	—	" 862
" Westerns	..	"	—	" 910

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 16TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		720	675	620	Ready.
Sawgleaned Dharwar				900	"
M.G. Westerns				900	"
M.G. Coompta				850	"
M.G. Pagalkot				865	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam				880	"
M.G. Anjar				900	"
M.G. Mundra				925	"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan				870	"
Lakter Ginned				..	..
M.G. Athni Miraj				845	"
M.G. Broach	875	860	845		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Hessy and Forward Delivery Contracts ex Sxes by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COTAM, 16th August, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	720	680	640	.. Ready
Sclade-Punjab (M.G.)	..	715	675	—	.. Ready
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.)	..	..	885	875	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	880	865	850	..	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	875	865	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	925	915	.. Ready
Bhagalkote	..	..	..	910	865 Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..		
Sawgn. Dharwar	..	..	..	890	875 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	885	870 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..		
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	935	920 Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	935	920 Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths	For week ending 15th Aug. 1918.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		*1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	7	173,350	207,423
Central India	711	69,414	120,514
Berars and Nagpur	276	67,172	87,921
Hyderabad Gaorsai	57	28,479	43,548
Berar	29	350,003	402,872
Central Provinces	4	51,604	14,115
Total Comras...	1,086	639,622	1,166,643
Dholleras	10,891	378,421	415,232
Broach	1,031	215,128	300,221
Compta and Dharwar	8,617	313,226	204,962
Westerns-Northerns	7,310	176,628	130,261
Bengals { N.W.Province / Rajputana	161 / 661	137,195 / 45,882	283,489 / 189,573
Sind, Punjab	247	209,001	341,314
Oocanada	398	38,970	26,092
Persian	741	1,262	272
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2,871	75,614	39,378
American	Nil	2	68
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	462
Other sorts	Nil	22,650	13,903
Total	33,140	2,227,238	3,066,881

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 27th July 1918	53,035
B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 20th July 1918	50,282

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Total Arrivals of Produce, Seeds, Wheat and Food Grains in Bombay from 1st January to 15th August as compared with last year:—

	Since 1st Jan. 1918	Same period 1917
Wheat	3,893,197	6,443,434
Linseed	1,497,470	1,794,017
Rape, & Co.	121,126	277,661
Gingellyseed	42,803	658,084
Poppyseed	50,238	63,967
Groundnuts	283,714	1,684,604
Castorseed	1,302,185	983,233
Rice	5,072,271	5,147,296
Myrabollams	384,696	289,823
Cottonseed	397,661	385,864
Mowrasseed	2,913	7,479
Gram	1,219,479	729,108
Jowar	260,982	267,348
Maize	20,003	9,153
Barley	545,811	420,843

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Aug. 16th 1918.—6 P.M.

	Naked Wheat	Mall Delivery
	Rs a p	Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi 79-80	63 0 0	0 4 0
" Cawnpore 78-79	62 8 0	0 4 0
" Karachi Bandi	62 8 0	0 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 3 0	0 8 0
" Cawnpore	8 2 0	0 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	8 1 0	0 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 9 0	0 14 0
" Thin	9 9 0	0 8 0
Gingelly seed, White 86-90	87 0 0	— —
" Sakri 76-85	82 0 0	— —
" Coimbatore 80-82	85 0 0	— —
" Black	78 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	— —
Groundnuts	13 — 0	— —
Cowrassee	5 12 0	— —
Barley	43 0 0	— —
Cottonseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Mowrasse	Rs. — —	
Linseed Sept.	10 4 0	*
Linseed May	11 9 0	
Wheat April-May	2 14 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 6 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 16th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a p
Davids No. 16	1— 2—14
Kasturi No. 16	1— 2—14
Triplex No. 22	1— 2— 4
Kasturi No. 12	1— 2— 0
Light Horse Rs. 90	1— 3—12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 16th, 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
Demand	1 5 1
On Ascertained Days	1 4 7
On Demand	1 4 7
American Dollars	90½
Hongkong	133
Shanghai	114½
Japan	153½
Singapore	154½

Market Steady.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	..150°	at Rs.	10 14 0	per case
White Rose	..150°	"	10 14 0	"
Chester	.. 75° Abel	"	10 10 0	"
Devoe's	.. 75 "	"	10 10 0	"
Monkey	..125°	"	10 6 0	"
Tiger	..125°	"	10 6 0	"
White Camelia tins	..125°	"	5 2	8per 2lins
Elephant tins	..125°	"	5 2 0	"
Elephant Bulk	..125°	"	6 6	8per 4imp Gallo

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold has been steady. Sovereigns fluctuated and closed at Rs. 19-9-0 and Rs. 19-10-0 and closed at Rs. 19-9-0.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-14-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-9-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the Exchange market are unchanged.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 283.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 147.
60 D/st Japan 141½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 227.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 321½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The August settlement has passed off smoothly to the satisfaction of all concerned; and although the market was closed to business for nearly three days during the week, the turn-over has been pretty large and rates on the whole, carnarie a distinct upheaval on the ruings of past week.

Mill shares opened week and uninteresting, with more buyers than sellers owing partly to the disconcerting monsoonian conditions and partly to the withdrawal of prominent Bull speculators who have evidently transferred the scene of their activity to the industrial section; but the pronounced boom in yarn and cloth has served to draw fresh buyers to the Bazaar, with the result that the recession in values discernible in the begining of the week has been more than made up; and the market closes distinctly steadier with the buying disposition once again in evdence.

In our foregoing report we referred to the marvellously prosperous times through which the Textile Industry of the city was passing. This week has witnessed the creation of new records, for we understand that prominent mills have sold their cloth output for distant deliveries at as high a rate as three rupees per pound; and that they are now declining further overtures for business, their hands being quite full. The margin of profits to weavers is now said to be nearly one rupee per lb. or Rs. 400 per bale even on present high cotton. Yarns have been even brisker and and spinning mills, like David, Sir Shapurji and Simplex are now said to be reaping a golden harvest—a remarkable contrast to the position obtaining a couple of months ago.

The technical position of the Mill Industry, as a whole, is pre-eminently sound and augurs still happier times for investors in Mill shares. The only deterrent influence to the progress of share values is Monsoon and unless this is going to be a lamentable failure it is impossible to look forward to anything in the nature of a serious set-back in the present values of mill shares high though they appear. Almost all the shares are now quoted to-day cum-dividend and would appear attractive as soon as they are rated ex-dividend.

Increased attention has again this week been paid to the sundry section of shares, especially Irons, Cements, Alcocks and Bombay-Burmahs which have been the medium of active transactions at advancing rates. The excitement in Tata Irons reached a fever point on Wednesday when deferreds were done at as high a rate as Rs. 1,650 and ordinaries at Rs. 325. The fever has since subsided and profit-taking has sent down the rates. Katni Cements have this week come into prominence, on the report that the Government who commandeered the entire cement output some time ago have sanctioned the release of a portion of the cement and permitted the company to sell the same on the open market. This has led to a bolstering up of the shares; deferreds witnessing a rise of fully Rs. 175 on the week.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,395, Swan 985, Standard 2,140, Simplex 1,662-8, Shapurji 160, Pearls 775, New Greats 462, M. Petit 2,935, Madhowji 2,850, Luxmi Cotton 1,945, Kohinoor 1,685, Kastoorchand 1,535, Ind. Malwa 425, Ind. Bleaching 210, Finlay 740, Fazulbhoy 957-8, David 670, Currimbhoy 485, Crescent 310, Colaba 1,630, Century 545, Cen. India 2,840, By. United 1,210, Bombay Dyeing 1,615, Bundi 25, Cen. Mining 44, Katni Ord. 277-8, Katni Defd. 1,515, Tata Ord. 307-8, Tata Old D. 1,565, Tata New D. 575, Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 775, By. Tramway 412-8, By. Steam 390, Tata Hydro 1,340.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,395, Swan 986, Standard 2,140, Simplex 1,672-8, Shanuri 158-12, Pearls 775, New Greats 465, M. Petit 2,975, Madhowji 2,850, Kohinoor 1,700, Kastoorchand 1,525, Indore 412-8, Ind. Bleaching 210, Finlay 737-8, Fazulbhoy 967-8, David 670, Currimbhoy 485, Crescent 315, Colaba 1,620, Century 545, Cen. India 2,840, By. United 1,205, By. Dyeing 1,615, Bundi 24, Cen. Mining 44-8, Katni Ord. 277-8, Katni Defd. 1,530 Tata Ord. 312-8, Tata Old D. 1,580, Tata New D. 580, Alcocks 875, Bombay Burma 775, By. Tramway 412-8, By. Steam 39, Tata Hydro 1,342-8.

FINANCE.

Money continues easy. The Bank of Bombay cash balance has been increased by Rs. 146-29 lakhs. The Bank rates are unchanged.

Continued on page 11.

Telegrams:—"CHEMICOLOUR," BOMBAY. Telephone No. 3642

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia's address on the Indian War Loan at the Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, at the 6-30 p.m. performance.
Jagannath Sankerseth Anniversary, Public Meeting, Madhav Baug, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, August, 19.

Prof. H. G. Limaye's lecture on "Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship", Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30, instead of as previously notified.
Commemoration of 9th anniversary of passing away of the late Mr. K. R. Cama, Cama Oriental Institute, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-50, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4, 6, 8, and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Battalion (I. D. F.), with play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening at 6-15.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The second annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of the above Institution will be held to-morrow, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) when Mr. Dharamsey J. Thakkar will preside.

YOUNG THEISTS UNION.

Under the auspices of this Union Mr. K. Natarajan will deliver a public lecture in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon at 6-30 p.m. to-day on "Nationalism of Raja Ram Mohan Roy".

GLORIA CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

The Very Rev. Fr. L. C. Pera acknowledges with thanks the receipt on the 15th instant by post of a Currency Note for Rs. 500 for the Building Fund of Gloria Church from X X X, Bombay.

ZORO-ASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, Mr. Noshirwan A. Thoothi will deliver a lecture on "The Meaning of Human Life" to-morrow at the Hall of the Tutorial High School at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Rev. J. Mackenzie will preside.

GANESHA LODGE T. S.

At the weekly meeting of the above Society, Mr. G. B. Vaidya will give his fourth public discourse in Marathi on Shreedhar Swami's 'Harivijaya' to-morrow at 5 p.m. at Vaidya Brothers' Hall, 6 Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar.

S. S. L. TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Club, a public Puran will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Nayak on "Devotion" to-morrow at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Free Library Hall of the Temperance Club, New Foras Road, Dongre's Building.

TELUGU BAL DNYANOTTEJAK SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. B. Rane, on "The Art of Public Speaking" at the Kamatipura, Telugu Hall to-morrow at 10 a.m. (S. T.).

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The above class will as usual meet under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole.

LECTURE ON AKBAR'

A lecture on Akbar will be delivered to-day, at 6-30 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, by Mr. S. H. Jhabrala in continuation of his lectures on "Land-Marks in History."

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

This evening the New Alexandra is giving a special show in connection with the War Loan, for which a very fine programme is to be presented. The chief attraction is a four-reel comedy-drama featuring "Jacks, the Super-Monkey" who possesses an understanding almost human. The most thrilling scene in this photoplay is that in which an eagle carries a child 6,000 feet above the ground and deposits it upon the edge of a precipice. It is an intense moment for the spectators, who watch the bird's flight with bated breath until Jacks comes to the rescue and restores the child to its guardian.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

A very attractive programme has been arranged by some of the members of the Children's Branch, to be performed at the Excelsior Theatre at 6 p.m. on Monday next. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon are showing their sympathy and interest and will both be present. The public are to be shown Babyland, Fairyland, with real live Goblins, and Marrionnetteland with dollies that grown up people will long to possess. We shall be able to renew our acquaintance with many old friends—Curlylocks, with her cushion the unfortunate pair Jack and Jill, with the pail that gave them trouble, Old Mother Hubbard up to date with her war time "bare cupboard" and the famous "Sing-a-song of Sixpence" Pie, which is to be peculiarly interesting. A well known "Bunnie" Miss Evelyn Webb will dance and there are to be some charming tableaux and dear little manequins will show to great advantage beautiful Mahomedan costumes.

"THE HIDDEN HAND."

In the 4th episode, a clever plot put into effect by the Hidden Hand, causes Doris to doubt Ramsay, who professes his loyalty. That night she surprises the false Ramsay at the safe. Thrills abound in the next chapter. Doris is captured and brought to the den of the Hidden Hand. Ramsay has located it and plans to blow it up. It is only by quick work that he saves Doris. She is again captured, but gets away and runs into an air chamber. Suddenly the pressure gauge above her head begins to record rising air pressure. The Hidden Hand tries to open the lock, but realizes that the pressure is too great. Water begins to bubble into the small chamber in which Doris is imprisoned. Soon it is up to her neck. How she escapes from this terrible death will be shown in the next chapter and will be awaited for with deep interest. The Imperial programme includes the latest Pathe's Gazette; Pathe's History of the War, Chapter 23rd, showing France before and after the declaration of War, an Educational film, and a Lonesome Luke Comic.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The fact that the Howitt-Phillips Company have been drawing large audiences can be proved by the advance bookings for to-day's matinee performance of "Seven Days' Leave" which represent more than three-quarters of the house, while there is certain to be another large crowd to-night to see the eighth consecutive performance of "Damaged Goods" in this city. The curtain then runs down on Brieux's play, and after a short interval of old favourites we are on Thursday to see "A Tale of Two Cities." This is a slightly different dramatisation of Dickens' immortal work from the one play by Martin Harvey under the title of "The Only Way," though there is no alteration in the plot or the scenes. The Company has worked very hard to do it every justice and another popular success seems probable.

To-morrow at 6-30 and 10 there will be cinema at the Royal Opera House.

MONOPOLY OF MILK IN BROACH.

"M. M. J." writes.—The newly opened milk shops in Broach by the Broach Sanitary Association have partly removed a long-felt public difficulty in getting pure and rich milk at a moderate cost. For this wise step of the Sanitary Association the city is greatly indebted to the Association and will remain so still more. The rich had not less difficulty than the poor in getting pure milk and they as well as the poor and middle class people should do something for the Association in return and what one can do for it is to become an ordinary member by paying an annual fee of rupee one only to the Association. Even the poorest if made to understand the work and objects of the Association, will come forward with a rupee in his hand to become an ordinary member of the Association. But it is a matter of great regret that the Secretary, whoever he may be, of the Milk Supply Committee, has discontinued to issue to those who are not members of the Association a Coupon Book which was issued in the beginning at a price of rupee one for the purchase of milk to the rich and the poor alike. This will keep away the poor from taking advantage of the sanitary milk scheme which was originated specially for the poor. Those who have the hobby of becoming public citizens must understand that to look after the interest of the poor is their foremost duty.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will meet to-day, at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Brotherhood, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla. To-morrow, at 4 p.m., Mr. Solomon Joseph will deliver a lecture on "The necessity of the Bene-Israel Census in India."

DESHASTH MARATHA SHIKSHANA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, a public lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. N. B. Karnekar, on "The Importance of Maratha History," to-morrow at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Shri Raghunath Mararaj Mandir Hall, Mandavi Koliwada.

EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, the third lecture of the Series on "Factory, its rise, growth and development" will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, to-morrow, at 7 p.m. (S. T.), in the Library Hall of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, Delisle Road, Lower Parel. The lecture is open to all.

MADANPURA S. S. LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Social Service League, a public lecture in Urdu will be delivered by Mr. Syed Munawar on "Co-operation and Domestic Economy," to-morrow, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The senior class will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when he will expound Plato's "Republic". The junior class will be conducted by Mr. R. S. Padbidri on the same day and at the same time at the Headquarters Girgaum when he will give a discourse on "Civics".

Prof. H. G. Limaye will deliver a public lecture on Monday next at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, on "Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship". Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

With the tremendous present floating naval and military population of Bombay it is surprising that some enterprising sportsman does not organise a boxing show every week, as has been done for years in the big English towns with happy financial results. The Empire Theatre last night was crowded for what promised to be a very interesting entertainment. This was the first series of boxing contests to be held in Bombay since last Christmas.

The important bout was for the Middle-Weight Championship of India, a side stake and a purse of Rs. 4,300. The contestants were Stoker Sam Knowles, middle-weight champion of the West of England, Egypt and Ceylon, and Corporal Heake, champion of Mesopotamia. Neither had held the title in India. The holder of the middle-wright championship of Bombay is Br. Holden.

The lesser fights were staged first, including two ten-round and seven six-round affairs.

SIX-ROUND FIGHTS.

First in the ring were Seaman Evans, R.N., and Private Stock, R.M.L.I., who were matched for the latter distance. Both men were real triers. Evans was the better tactician and had a fine straight left but Stock was a plodder and neither spared himself. It was direct slogging without guile, and not very interesting to watch. In the fight round Stock began to show an advantage which he held to the last, winning on points.

Seaman Double, R.N., next met Sergt. Haplin, S. Staff. Regt.—Haplin showed up well in round 1, doing damage with a right upper cut and flooring his man. At the following meeting they came to close quarters and Haplin put in some powerful half-arm punches and covered up well in defence, but did not over-exert himself. Double was beaten on points.

A terrific set-to was provided by Pte. Hughes, Welsh Pioneers, and Pte. Wilcox, S. Staffs.—Wilcox opened in hurricane fashion but had the surprise of his life, the Welshman being a big hitter, especially in in-fighting, and, after weakening by the end of the first-round, was knocked out in the second with a body blow.

There was plenty of life in the bout between Pte Mitchell, M.T., and Seaman Lloyd, R. N. After a few seconds Mitchell landed a smart blow on Lloyd's jaw with his right and had him down for five seconds. Before he could recover another caught the same spot and Lloyd was counted out.

The clash btween Seaman Greenhead R. N., and Pte Hoylor, M.T., was not very exciting and ended in the former winning on points.

The last short bout was between Stoker Collins, R. N., and L-Cpl. Strangway, M. T. The latter was hit on the jaw in the first round and spent the next ten seconds on the boards.

TEN ROUND FIGHTS.

The first of these came to a sensational end in the first round. Lance-Cpl. Paul of the Military Foot Police knocked out Sergeant Owen, of Byculla School, with a tremendous left on the point of the jaw immediately after the preliminary sparring.

Signalman Burch proved toi light for Drummer Ramagand, and though he hit back as often as possible he was punched all round the ring. In the second round Burch found his feet and did not give ground so easily. He had the better of the exchanges, in fact, and in the third round equalised the points. He had a good straight left followed by a right upper-cut, which as the fight advanced, took a lot of the ginger out of Ramagand. It was a fine exhibition of boxing but at the end of the fifth round Ramagand was forced to retire on account of an injured thumb.

FIFTEEN ROUND FIGHT.

The big fight can best be described round by round. The men stripred in condition, and appeared well matched. It was a bout of fiteen two-minutes rounds, Heake winning in the fourth.

Round 1— Knowles started the offensive but Heake got him several lefts on the face and he had to hold on to save himself. There was some smart hitting in which Heake showed better judgment.

Round 2—Heake was down twice in a few seconds, rather pushed than punched, but on recovering Knowles hit him very hard in the face and had him on the ground for seven seconds. Heake was up again and delivered a couple of blows before he was sent down again for eight with left and right on jaw. Both men were hitting with tremendous power.

Round 3:—Heake had the better of the opening stages. They were clinching and fighting in holds, in which Heake had the advantage landing left and right as often as he liked, while Knowles lay against the ropes or hung on. He then recovered and hit out well before the gong sounded.

Round 4:— Heake again took the offensive and had Knowles fought to a standstill. After a clinch the latter caught a left in the jaw which virtually finished him and after being pushed through the ropes he retired.

Though Heake was easily the superior, he will have to learn a great deal about defence before he can be regarded as anything of a champion. He has strength and a fine knowledge of attack in close fighting but did not shine in open work.

Inspector Melville of the Bombay City Police has challenged.

LECTURES AT CINEMAS.

In connection with the celebration in Bombay of the Allies' victory in the Western Front the following gentlemen will deliver short speeches at the following cinemas this evening:—

Dr. S. S. Bottliwala at Cinema Precious, Elderado, New Alahmbra.

Mr. Rustum D. N. Wadia at Excelsior, Empire and Gaiety.

Mr. N. M. Joshi of Servants of India Society at Majestic, West End and Imperial.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Vice Chancellor of Bombay University will lecture on the War at Ahmedabad, to-morrow.

POONA RACES.

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Reay Plate of 1 mile is a good thing for ALL SILK with 8-8. GLADIATOR second and RED QUILL third.

⊙⊙⊙

WANYFLETE will win the Brisbane Plate CICATRIX second and BELLICOSE third.

⊙⊙⊙

The second division of the Ghorpuri Plate will see a full field of 2nd Class Arabs out in which we select MECHANIC as the winner, RISING SUN second and ORPHAN third.

⊙⊙⊙

MADRAS will win the 1st division of the same plate, SAMMY second and TAJ third.

⊙⊙⊙

INVESTMENT with a low weight ought to run well in the 1st division of the Koweit Plate, ANGLER second and ATA ALLAH third.

⊙⊙⊙

We like Mr. Guthrie's bracket for the Monsoon Plate, SERVIAN second and SPEARWOOD third.

⊙⊙⊙

RED CROSS ought to win the Basra Plate, hands down, NIZAM-UL-MULK second and BALLOON third. MORNING LIGHT should be backed as a fluke.

⊙⊙⊙

As QUANTITY is said to go level with RED CROSS there is nothing to beat him in the 2nd division of the Koweit Plate DEVILDOM second and GOOD MORNING third. A good fluke is INVESTOR.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeit at 8 a.m. on Friday, 16th August, 1918. The first race starts at 2-45 p.m.:—

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

William The Beau 9-8, Loxwood 8-12, Philanthropist 7-13, Screamer 9-8, Footman 8-12, Red Quill 7-13, Anthracite 9-7, All Silk 8-8, Gladiator 7-13, Pantomime II 9-5, Lavees 8-8, Bedspread 7-4, Dunsky 9-0, Little Nan 8-4 and Royal Band 7-3.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Foolish Fancy 9-5, Bandit 9-5, Redspear 9-2, Happy Bird 9-1, Louviersdor 9-1, Waynflete 8-10, Dress 8-5, Bellicose 8-1, Tollendal 8-0, Cicatrix 7-10, Dorian 7-7, and Binfield Grove 7-6.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Spearwood 9-7, Merry Mabel 9-5, Fine Trout 9-0, Servian 8-11, Krasavichik 8-8, Claim A 8-8, Lucky Thought 8-5, King's Head 8-4, Renette 8-4, Andoversford 8-4, Belle Syme 8-3, Hunyadi 8-2, Sunglare 7-9, South Star 7-9, and Mintspear 7-7.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Kayid 9-10, Nawabzada 8-4, Mooltan 7-8, Beyrut 9-4, Nizam-ul-Mulk 8-4, Royal Court 7-3, Sparrow Hawk 9-3, Nassau 8-3, Balloon 7-3, Red Cross 8-12, Money Gold 8-2, Morning Light 6-12, Ace of Royals 8-9, Tawdry 8-0, Durban 8-7 and Zuheir 7-10.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Tajilmulook 9-3, Rose Hill 8-8, Good Luck 8-0, Najdi 9-2, Natal 8-4, Angler 7-12, Gazal 9-2, Dandelion 8-4, Investment 7-12, Black Ivory 9-1, Bluey Lee 8-3, Ata Allah 7-10, Bayonet 7-10, Ace of Hearts 9-1, Dowlat 8-0, Warminster 7-9, Ajmer 8-13, Mandil 8-0 and Makbul 7-8.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Creme-de-Menthe 9-2, Raven 8-1, Shatra 7-6, Justice 9-2, Good Morning 8-1, Second String 7-3, Cingalee 9-2, Hatham 7-13, Port Arthur 7-0, Quantity 8-12, Repeater 7-12, Hurman 7-0, Resold 8-10, Astir 7-10, Tasmania 6-9, Dictate 8-5, Contest 7-9, Investor 6-7, The Knut 8-1, Devildom 7-8 and Competition 6-7.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Taj 8-7, Ferry Boat 8-13, National 8-7, Satira 8-11, Master of Arms 8-11, Rainbow 7-3, Miskeen 7-7, Order 8-11, Barrage 9-3, Counter-Attack 7-3, Zayani 8-7, Persevere 8-11, Khundil (late Candle) 8-7, Sammy 8-11, Chrysanthemum 8-7, Great Power 7-7, Marconigram 9-3, Quaker Boy 7-7, Mettle 8-11, Madras 7-3, First Attempt 8-11, Shanavaz 8-7, Countermark 8-13, Orphan 7-7, Blue Garter 8-13, Rising Sun 8-13, Chairman 7-7, Grey Stone 8-13, Rockfeller 8-7, Mechanic 8-7, Portcullis 7-7, Winning Post 8-11, Colonial 8-7, Delhi 7-3, Duke of Connaught 7-7, Silver Streak 9-1, Kruger 8-7, Arab Chief 9-1, Ayr Laddie 7-7, Aligarh 8-7, Joker 9-1, Black Beauty 8-11, Banani 8-7 and Arabistan 8-13.

WAR LOAN "LADIES' DAY."

We are informed that Wednesday the 4th September, 1918, will be the War Loan "Ladies' Day." A small Committee of Ladies headed by Lady Aitken are making arrangements for ladies to invest in the War Loan. The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, has been lent for the occasion and special arrangements will be made for Purdah ladies attending; tea will be served in the afternoon and a band will be in attendance. Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon has kindly consented to be present.

Further information will be published in due course. The following constitute the Committee:—

Lady Aitken (President), Lady Jejeebhoy, Mrs. Strangman, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. A. J. Raymond, Mrs. Setalvad, Mrs. Desai, Mrs. DeMonte, Mrs. Dehdasti, Mrs. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, and Mrs. Gregory Hyde.

It has been decided with effect from 26th June, 1918, and for the period of war that the recovery of hospital stoppages shall be waived in the case of all ranks who are admitted to military hospitals on account of sickness due to military service.

Mr. Framji Jamshedji Deboo of Navsari has been elected the non-official Vice-President of the Peint Taluk Board of Nasik District.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, September 6th, at 5-45 p. m., when the follwoing business will be transacted:—Conferring of Degrees; election of four members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year. Assignment of the newly nominated Fellows to Faculties.

Principal A. L. Coverton has given due notice of his intention to move—That, as recommended by the Syndicate the newly nominated fellows be assigned to the Faculties shown against their names in the following list:—Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B. A. (Arts), Mr. Narayan Mahadev Samaarth, B.A., LL.B. (Law), Mr. G. Wittet, F.R.I.B.A. (Science), Mrs. Gertrude Carmichael, B.A. (Arts), Mrs. Dossibai Jehangiir R. Dadabhoy, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Medicine), Dr. Jamshedji N. Duggan, D. O., L. M. and S., F.C.P.S. (Medicine), Concessions to members of the Indian Defence Force who fall in one subject at a University Examination.

Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—(a) That the words "or engaged in other military duties" be added after the word "training" in line 13, page 1 of the Addenda and the Corrigenda, current University Calendar; (b) that the following chapter be added at the end of the General Regulations of the University. XXII.—Concessions to students who are members of the Indian Defence Force.

162. The Syndicate is authorised, on the recommendation of the Principals of Colleges, to deal with cases among Indian Defence Force students who fail in one subject only at any University Examination except an examination for or a Master's or Doctor's degree, according to the merits of each case, in the following manner:—

The Syndicate may prevent a re-examination in the subject, in which the candidate has failed; such re-examination shall be at any of the ordinary University Examinations, but within a period of two years after the failure.

Candidates who are required to appear for re-examination may be allowed to join the next higher class, but will not be declared to have passed in the next higher examination unless they have passed in the subject in which they have to be re-examined.

This Regulation will have retrospective effect for the Examinations of 1918.

A proposal to afford facilities to Bachelors of Science who wish to proceed to the B.A. degree.

The Honourable Principal R. P. Paranjpye has given due notice of his intention to move the following proposition:—Add the following note to Regulation No. 35 on page 76 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1917-18.

"N. B.—Students who have passed the B.Sc. Examination of this University will be allowed to take the B.A. (Pass) degree by passing subsequently the Intermediate (Arts) and B.A. examinations in one year or one after another in this order. They will not be required to keep terms at a College and may at their option be excused an examination in the following subjects:—Intermediate Arts.—Mathematics (in the case of those who have passed the I.Sc. in Group A or B.Sc. in Mathematics and Physics). B. A.—Optional subject (in the case of those who have passed the B.Sc. examination in any of the groups (a) Mathematics (Principal) and Physics, (b) Physics and Chemistry, (c) Botany and Zoology.) Candidates claiming this exemption at any examination will not be classed or be eligible for prizes at that examination."

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

NURSING SISTER GETS Rs. 6,000.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

At the High Court Justice Walmsley is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Miss Daisy Edith Smith, a nursing sister, against Captain G. Y. Thomson I.M.S., for rupees twenty thousand as damages for breach of promise of marriage. In April 1917 the plaintiff and defendant became engaged in Basra where they were working in the same hospital. They then came out to India for marriage but the engagement was put an end to on the 1st April. On the following day it was renewed, but after four days there was another breach.

His Lordship partly decreed the suit and directed defendant to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 6,000 as damages with costs.

(Continued from column 6.)

reasonableness, free from the excitement of passion and prejudice and the morbid desire to keep up a condition of unrest.

Mr. Narasimah Iyer's Motion.

The "Hindu":—Of the few powers which members enjoy, this is a power of great importance and we are astonished to see that his Excellency paid so little regard to it. His Excellency's ruling out of the motion is, we feel little doubt, an arbitrary and unconstitutional act. It may be that unpleasant facts may be placed before the Council by members acting under that rule; we may grant that suggestion made by members speaking on such motions may possibly be impracticable and even indiscreet; but whether this is so or not ought surely to be decided by the Council. The Rules are very clear on the point. In this question of motions for adjournment, at any rate, the power of decision is vested in the Council. This is but right and the only way to which commonsense points. In the first place, if the power is with the President who is also the Executive head of the Province there is nothing to prevent him from overruling every motion for adjournment and thus defeat the object of the rule and render members unable to perform their duty of calling attention to topics of urgent importance, if he does not happen to like the action that members may wish to refer to the Council. The rules clearly do not intend that such arbitrary power should be vested in the President. In the second place, it is the right of every well-ordered assembly to decide on these points.

Opinions of the Day

Invincible Hero.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea is not an ordinary England-returned beef-eating Brahmin who frequents hotels and devours un-orthodox food like a gourmand. He is a spiritual man who gets his "Brahmanical inspiration" from high. At least he claims this superior merit for himself in his paper where he speaks of his "Brahmanical inspiration" again and again. Here is, however, a curious fact. The "Englishman" of Friday last raised anew the cry of "rally the Moderates," and on Saturday, the "Bengalee" came out with a leader on a "split Inevitable" in the Congress. Is there any psychological connection between the two? And in yesterday's "Bengalee," Babu Surendra Nath triumphantly declares that "it was not an idle threat that we held out that the split is already an accomplished fact." Well may he be proud of this fact, and the country, we dare say, will bless him with both hands for this noble effort on his part to break up the Congress! Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjea's name will henceforth be a household word in India in another sense than it was.

* * *

Does he lead the pure life of a true Brahmin? Yet he claims to be one and says that as such he "can never condescend to be a hypocrite." No he and hypocrisies are two poles as under. But did we advise him to be a hypocrite? Far from it. On the other hand, if he had listened to our counsel, he would have not only done real service to his country but good to his soul, poor thing, which needs looking after. Be that as it may, we thank our brother for affording us some amusement by playing the role of a comedian.

Babu Surendra Nath, we know, never accepts defeat. Though vanquished, he argues still. We expect to be told next that as Louis XIV claimed to be the State, so Surendra Nath, on the strength of his forty-five years of public service, has every right to be accepted as "the Country." And when he and the inflated political nonentities about him, keep away from the Congress, the Congress will inevitably be doomed to hopeless inconsequence. But our brother will repent all this folly, when he will find that by refusing to go to Bombay, he has lost the chance of addressing ten thousand people and receiving a thundering ovation from them.

Acute and Fundamental.

The "Leader":—The differences between the majority party in the Congress and the minority who include a larger number of the older leaders are acute and fundamental, and the present occasion is far too important for the minority to think that their duty is done when they vote against a proposition that does not command their assent. It may be true that Mrs. Besant and some others take care now to avoid the word rejection but the proposals they put forward amount to rejection, while the leaders we have named, who have weighty if not numerous opinion on their side, would not risk losing the. Scheme as they are convinced that with all its defects, which they have been earnestly endeavouring to get removed it marks a substantial forward step in the interest of the country. In a word, as Lord Hartington told Mr. Glaastone in connection with Irish Home Rule, the adverse and the friendly critics of the Scheme 'do not mean the same thing.'

A Melodramatic Withdrawal.

"Young India":—We have to record a regrettable incident at the Berar Special Provincial Conference. The credit of it belongs to Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar of Amraoti. At the sitting of the Subjects Committee on Sunday, Mr. Mudholkar moved a lengthy proposition on the Reform proposals, which was fundamentally contradictory of the one that had been placed before the Committee. Notwithstanding the length of Mr. Mudholkar's speeches, the Chairman allowed him and his supporters—who numbered two or three—full and unfettered opportunity to have their say in support of their view and convince the Committee, if they could, of the correctness of their attitude. When Mr. Mudholkar's proposition was put to the vote it was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only two or three voting in favour and the original proposition was afterwards carried with one dissentient. Before the conference assembled in the afternoon, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. M. V. Joshi and Mr. Bramha sent a letter to the President requesting him to announce the fact of their having withdrawn from the Conference. The reason assigned by them was that the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee was such as they could not possibly be in agreement with. Mr. Mudholkar is said to have written to a friend, only a week before the Conference "that my ability to attend the meeting of the Provincial Conference depends upon their agreement or rather desire to accept my suggestions" (the italics are not ours). It is no wonder therefore that Mr. Mudholkar should have melodramatically withdrawn from the Conference.

Self-absolved.

The "Bengalee":—We made a last effort for settlement; and it failed. Upon our heads therefore the responsibility of the schism must not rest. We stand absolved. Our counsel for more time for more opportunities of calmer deliberation which time could not fail to create was rejected. The Joint General Secretary says that he has no doubt of reconciliation and readjustment. We say that it is a moral impossibility in view of the attitude of the opponents of the Reform proposals. Things are getting from bad to worse day by day in Bengal and in Madras. We give the Joint General Secretary every credit for good intentions. But we ask—can he restrain the passions which have been let loose? Even Mrs. Besant was not able to check them. She was hooted and hawled down at the Madras Conference. The atmosphere is electric. Commonsense and reason have been banished. Far better, wiser and more patriotic therefore that those who are not extremists in the matter of the Reform proposals should hold a Conference of their own, pervaded by an atmosphere of sweet

(Continued in column 5)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 17th August, 1918.

UNDER WHICH FLAG ?

Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, in the course of their Report, invite criticism of their proposals, from, among others, the various Legislative Councils. The U. P. Legislative Council has been the first to discuss the proposals, and in some other provinces a date has been fixed for such discussion. The Madras Government, however, with characteristic ineptitude, have replied to a question in the Council, in spite of the wish expressed by the authors of the Reforms Report, that they have at present no intention of convenig a special meeting of the Council to enable the non-official members to express their views on the subject. For our part, though we recognise the value of the discussion of the Report in the various Legislative Councils, we are not particularly enamoured of the idea for two weighty reasons, among others. In the first place, it can hardly be maintained that the non-official element in the Councils under the existing constitutions is as popular as could be desired, or that it can claim to express the views of the people whom it constitutionally represents in the same complete and satisfactory manner as assemblies of the kind in other countries represent the views of the peoples concerned. The other consideration is the danger, resulting from the constitutional status of the Councils, that the views expressed by the non-official members of the Councils may be given greater weight and attention as reflecting the feelings and opinion of the public at large, than they are really entitled to. Only if these two considerations are borne in mind, and the debates in the Coucils and the resolutions that may be passed by them accordingly considered in their right proportions, will the object which the authors of the Report had in view in inviting critisms on it from every possible quarter, and the true interests of the country, have been served.

The importance of what we have said will be realised from the trend of the debate that took place at the special session of the U. P. Legislative Council. The resolutions which were accepted by the Council were merely concerned with modifications in detail of the proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, the majority of the Council being apparently determined not to entertain resolutions that affected the principles of these proposals. This attitude—which is entirely opposed to that of the majority of the people—was best indicated in the terms of, and the debate on, the first resolution passed by the Council which, while expressing the opinion that various modifications in detail were required in the proposals, "welcomed the scheme as a genuine effort to make an appreciable advance in the direction of responsible Government in India." The opportunity was fully availed of by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani of indulging his role of special pleader to officialdom. "The question before them," he declared sapiently,

"was whether the authors of the scheme had succeeded in putting forward proposals which in the main outline constitute an appreciable advance. One had only to put in a categorical form the main features of the existing Government and the main features of the reform proposals to come to the conclusion that they did form an appreciable advance."

And he proceeded, in a phrenzy of misconceived self-satisfaction to inquire of

"the ardent spirits who were not satisfied with the scheme whether any one could cite from the hisory of any country or this country, in this age or in any other age, a single instance where a scheme prepared by non-officials had ever been accepted in *toto* by any Government in the world."

Before attending to this magniloquent query, it would be pertinent to ask what precisely is the *locus standi* of Mr. Chintamani: Is he an Indian Nationalist or not? His effusion would have been all very well coming from a declared spokesman of the alien bureaucracy that bestrides India, but the sort of pedantic poltroonery which it represents appears to us to be wholly inadmissible in any one claiming to be a patriot and national leader. As Mr. Chintamani, and others who are acting like him at this juncture, seem more anxious to defend the official, rather than uphold and declare the national, point of view, the country may well wonder whether they imagine they are serving the interests of the nation,—or of the bureaucracy. Mr. Chintamani's question may well be met by another, and we may usefully retain part of his own pretentious phraseology in framing it: Can he "cite from the history of any country or this country, in this age or any other age," so deplorable an example of a national cause being damaged and discredited by its own professed votaries, as that furnished by the so-called Indian "Moderates" of to-day? Let Mr. Chintamani think it over! The spectacle is susceptible of only two explanations: one is conscious political depravity, and the other defective judgment consequent upon a protracted spell of political serfdom. Fortunately, it is possible to reject the former assumption in favour of the latter.

It is refreshing to turn from Mr. Chintamani's speech to that of another Indian member of the United Provinces Council. Pandit Motilal Nehru's contribution to the debate on the resolution was not less remarkable for his keen analysis of the attitude of mind to which we have referred above than for his own uncompromising view of the Montagu-Chelmsford report. We may give a short extract from it. which appears to us to affirm one or two very necessary and timely truths in regard to the present situation:

To express gratitude for all official acts, whatever be their character, was the outcome of centuries of autocratic rule. He did not say the gratitude was not sincere, on the contrary he believed it was genuine and sincere gratitude, for the simple reason that it might easily have been worse. But when the mover asked them to agree with him in saying that this was a substantial advance towards responsible government, he felt it his duty to cry "halt." The document before them was undoubtedly a most remarkable state document. That it had been the result of anxious thought and stupendous industry could not for a moment be doubted. For that its distinguished authors were entitled to their respect, but before he indulged in any effusions of gratitude he must find an honest answer to an honest question and that was "what have they actually done for me, or, in other words, have they redeemed the pledge given by the announcement of 20th August 1917?" . . . . He had according to his lights tried to dive deep into the scheme but he had got nothing but disappointment. So far as the principle that India would one day be a self-governing country was concerned, that was certainly fully established by the Report; but they were not there to discuss abstract propositions, but to consider practical proposals as practical men. To say the Report was a genuine effort was to imply there was the possibility of its being otherwise than genuine. So far as it was the work of art and the work of talent, he had already expressed his admiration, but the proposals were of a halting nature. They stopped just short of the very step it stated had been taken, because, when they came to discuss details they would find what his Honour so happily said the other day should not be, namely, the reform must not be afraid of itself.

Pundit Motilal has rendered a public service by deprecating the mania for wallowing in unnecessary and unseasonable "gratitude," to which some of our publicists appear to be chronically addicted. Not of course that gratitude may not be a gracious and graceful attribute on the right occasion, but like other virtues it tends to deteriorate from misuse. What many of our so-called "Moderates" appear to be disposed to overlook just now is that the issue of Indian constitutional reform, raised by the report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, is not a private matter of personal complimentary amenities between themselves and Mr. Montagu or Lord Chelmsford, but a problem of vital moment to India's national destiny. It is by that test that the country must act.

Notes of the Day.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

It is gratifying to note that the election of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to the chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Special Congress has been received with keen satisfaction and approbation in all Congress centres throughout the country. This was to be expected, for he commands the confidence and respect of all sections of the community by reason of a notably distinguished and disinterested public career. It is fortunate for the country that on so important an occasion as the forthcoming Congress it will have the benefit of the guidance, in its deliberations, of a Chairman whose ability, patriotism and level-headedness are so universally acknowledged. Mr. Patel is nothing if not thorough, and that is a quality which, perhaps more than any other, will be called for to make of the special session an adequate success.

A True Friend.

"New India'" announces that Major Graham Pole has been adopted by the Labour Party as their candidate for East Grinstead Sussex Division. This is good news, for Major Graham Pole is one of the most staunch and influential friends of India in Great Britain. His knowledge of India is both extensive and intimate, and on the occasion of his last visit to this country, a few months back, Major Graham Pole. made a point of acquainting himself with recent political developments—and the details of political intrigues directed at the frustrating of India's national aspirations. That should be a valuable qualification in a British M P at the present hour. The Labour Party and India may alike be congratulated on the former's choice. Major Graham Pole's Parliamentary career will be looked forward to with keen interest and sincere goodwill in India.

Enlightening the Public!

Sir Valentine Chirol is busy. Reuter too is kept busy, through a sense, we presume, of double dutifulness! Sir Valentine raises fantastic conundrums about Indian affairs on the assumption that the educated classes in India are composed of predatory ruffians who agitate with an eye to a chance of general pillage. For instance, he discusses what the Government will do, under the reform proposals, if the elected representatives become, in effect, hostile to the interests of the peasantry and the depressed castes. He warns the British public against such sudden accessions of lunacy on the part of India's elected representatives! One might point out, if it were any use, that self-interest, if nothing else, will impel the Indians to work for the restoration of the country's prosperity. But Sir Valentine Chirol is out to discredit the capacity of Indians to look after their own affairs. And in the pursuit of that amiable resolve, he is not above suggesting that such devices as cutting off one's nose to spite one's face, or that one should stand on his head and clap his feet, are the most natural phenomena in the world!

The Manifesto Epidemic.

The All-India influenza epidemic seems to have been followed by an All-India manifesto epidemic, though the latter is not likely to dislocate serious business. Some of the manifestoes have apparently appeared without any provocation or relevancy. We published a curiosity of the kind yesterday, in which about twenty-eight indignant gentlemen of the U. P. declared the calling of the Lucknow Conference an illegal proceeding. Speaking generally of some of these manifestoes, they are signed by individuals who regard it discreet to issue their opinions in printed form rather than declare them face to face to an audience of their fellow-countrymen. The signatories of the U. P. manifesto would seem to be mainly a happy family party—with one or two distinguished "guests." Any man—whether he be a celebrity, notoriety or non-entity—can talk what he likes through a manifesto, but we would ask the more responsible people if they serve their country well by attempting to discredit the ascertained opinions of the bulk of their countrymen. You may rain manifestoes upon people—like clearance sale handbills—but you cannot alter the value of public opinion.

Marching on Petrograd?

The situation in Russia continues to be puzzling. The most important news to-day is the report that German troops are marching on Petrograd. It is, however, based on a report received in Paris from Helsingfors. If the flight of Trotzky and Lenin is true, the Germans will have no one to offer anything like terms of surrender. Worse still, perhaps is the report from Vladivostok that the Czecho-Slovaks are in a dangerous position and are liable to be cut off altogether, unless speedily aided. The Czecho-Slovaks, who have been recognised as an Allied nation, constitute the last and most effective force in Russia in the interests of the Allies. Brigadier-General Elnsley has been appointed commander of the Canadian contingent of the expeditionary force in Siberia. There are grounds to believe that they are already in a position to relieve the situation, and it is to be hoped that later news from Siberia will mark their decisive intervention.

The German Disintegration.

Evidence accumulates from day to day that the brilliant Allied successes are having their inevitable effect on the *morale* of the German people. The comments in the German press afford sure evidence of this. The "Rheinisch Weitfaelisch Zeitung," after stating that the events in the West have taken a critical turn, records that "the faint hearts have lost all confidence and fear further setbacks." That the "faint hearts" are not too few is apparent from the statement of the journal that "the reports from the West have undeniably had a depressing influence on many classes of the population" and from its appeal to "all" to keep cool. Later telegrams, which we publish to-day, indicate the measure of the disillusionment of the German masses, as regards the "victory" which they have been promised. The German papers, we are told, complain that the people are openly declaring that Germany is losing the war. "Vorwaert," as usual, has availed itself of the present mood of the people to drive home the counsel of sanity. It bases its appeal on grounds of mere expediency, when, in commenting on Emperor Karl's visit to the main Headquarters, it dwells on the futility of deliberations aimed at the solution of the eastern problems, unless an overwhelming German victory in the West can be obtained, in regard to which it expresses its scepticism. One can only hope that the German people will lay to heart the warning of the journal against "manufacturing kingdoms and states, which might react against their creators."—which is a shrewd way of suggesting a probable disintegration at no distant date.

A True Educationalist.

In the report on the working of the Kumbakonam College in the Madras Presidency, by Mr. R. M. Statham, the Principal, occurs the following instructive as well as interesting passage:

"The year has been a trying year for most educational institutions, and it was not to be expected that with the country seething with political excitement and even the most reputed newspaper daily referring to "the crisis in India," the College students should have been unaffected by what was going on around them, especially in Kumbakonam, which is an energetic political centre. Under such circumstances I have great pleasure in reporting that the students throughout the year behaved excellently. The discipline of the College was good and the spirit of mutual trust between the staff and the students which fortunately exists helped in a great way to overcome any difficulties that arose. We endeavoured to treat the study of current politics as a normal and open affair and not as a seditious secret. The debating societies had several political debates during the year and they proved intensely interesting and anything but harmful. The students have quite a sufficient sense of humour to realize that when in an academic debate they pass by an overwhelming majority a motion in favour of immediate Home Rule for India the result is not likely to be the immediate upsetting of the Empire. One other important result of the new departure in our debating programmes was that "the other side of the case was heard" which is not always so in the newspapers and on the public platform. It is gratifying to be able to report that the students, in spite of grave temptation and provocation, honourably obeyed G. O. No. 559, dated 1st May 1917."

Not a Junker!

Mr. Statham is evidently an exception among his tribe. He has realised the aim of true education, and the secret of success in dealing with students. That aim is fulfilled only when the teachers recognise in a practical manner that young men cannot and should not be expected to remain indifferent to what goes on in the outside world in which they will soon be called upon to play their part well, that the only discipline worth having is that which is fostered in an atmosphere of freedom and confidence, and that the teacher is an enemy alike of education and the student who confuses the study of politics with sedition and who seeks to impose obedience to his authority by flourishing Government orders over the heads of the students. Besides the beneficent results already indicated of the wise policy adopted by Mr. Statham, there is yet another and not the least important. "The tutorial system," Mr. Statham writes, "worked well, more frequent reports were called for during the year than in previous years and the tutorial system was used as a means whereby lecturers by private advice could encourage students not only to take greater care in their work, but a larger interest in games and college societies, etc."

Treatment of Lepers in Sind.

Not long ago we commented on an article in the "Social Service Quarterly", by Mr. Krishnamurthy, who discussed the problem of leprosy in Bombay. The facilities for segregation and treatment seem to be worse in the case of Sind. A correspondent points out that there is only one private asylum in the whole province of Sind, and that it is faring badly on account of the lack of funds. This solitary institution is situated at Maghar Pir, a few miles away from Karachi. Patients are lodged and fed in the asylum, but the provision for medical treatment is extremely inadequate. Surely till the time it is possible to provide a larger number of asylums, the patients who are already under care, deserve to be treated with a better measure of skill and scientific attention. We would commend the plight of these ill-fated people to the notice of the Government and the benevolence of philanthropists in Sind.

The Persecution of Detenus.

At the Midnapur Special Tribunal, Satish Chander Das, a detenu, was tried on 23rd July for violating certain rules of the Defence of India Act. He was found guilty and ordered to be detained till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following account of the case from a correspondent from Hooghly:

"The boy was interned more than a year ago at Namajgram, Pandua, in the district of Hooghly. Under the rules, he was not permitted to leave the boundary of the village of his domicile, but he was given special permission to go to the market, at Pandua village, which is one mile from his quarters, on Sundays and Wednesdays which are the market days. The charge against him was that, he on the 23rd. May (which happened to be a Thursday) had crossed the railway fencing, the northern boundary of the place of his domicile, and was found in Pandua village at the local railway station (which is only a distance of some fifty yards from his quarters.) And for this act he was convicted by the Special Tribunal and punished as above"! The version of the detenu for committing the offence was this:

"He had been suffering from malarial fever. On the day in question, he went to the railway station to correct the time. He was then in an unsettled state of mind. He mistook the day (23rd. May, Thursday) to be a Wednesday and market day on which he was permitted to go to Pandua."

"Is it at all unnatural for a man suffering fdom malaria in a malaria-stricken place of internment or rather banishment," the "Patrika" asks, "to mistake one day for another in a fit of mental unstability?" This, however, is not all. The correspondent of the "Patrika" draws attention to the treatment the detenu received after he was arrested and put in Hooghly jail. "For over a month and half," he writes,

"he was kept there as an under-trial prisoner and he was given hall rice with the result that he got ill and he was so reduced that, while he weighed 128 lbs. when he was put in Jail, he weighed only 119 lbs. when he came out, losing 9 lbs."

FIGHTING E. OF RAINECOURT.

LINE SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

ENEMY ACTIVITY NEAR ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15, 2-10 p.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 16.

A British communiqué says, there was severe local fighting last night resulting to our advantage, eastward of Rainecourt and the line was advanced slightly in this neighbourhood. A British patrol rushed a post northward of Albert.

Between Albert and Ayette, the patrols were active all the night and maintained a close touch with the enemy. Further progress was made at a number of points and prisoners and machine-guns taken.

We repulsed raiders south-east of Arras and near Merville. The enemy's artillery was active eastward of Robecq and in the Scherpenberg sector.

30,344 PRISONERS ON MONTDIDIER-ALBERT FRONT.

The total number of prisoners taken by the British Fourth Army since the morning of August 8th is now 21,844 and by the French First Army 8,500, totalling 30,344 on the Montdidier-Albert front.

BETWEEN AVRE AND OISE.

MARKED BY GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15, 4-0 p.m
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 16.

A French communiqué says, the night was marked by fairly great artillery activity between the Avre and the Oise.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

MARSHAL FOCH'S SUCCESSFUL MANOEUVRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 15, 10-55 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—

General Humbert received correspondents and summed up Marshal Foch's manoeuvre as follows. The fourth British and the first French armies were to attack simultaneously in a general direction of the Amiens-Roye road and at the right moment the third French army would intervene pushing in the direction of Roye. When the Germans were menaced with envelopment, they would be forced to retreat, our general objective being to drive them back between Amiens and the Oise. General Humbert was to be allowed to attack after the Germans were reeling under the blow of General Debeney's and General Rawlinson's armies and would be moving reinforcements into the sector between Montdidier and the Somme.

The operation resulted as Marshal Foch had foreseen. General Humbert attacked at dawn on the 10th, the thinly held German line incapable of resistance. The Germans had taken precaution of evacuating Montdidier and the Assainvillers salient. General Humbert finding the resistance weaker than expected pushed on in the direction of Roye, and the situation developing rapidly, a change in the plain was feasible. It was no longer necessary for General Humbert to advance in the direction of Roye and, therefore, on the 11, he swung his left round so that the whole line fronted the east instead of the north-east and began the battle which resulted in the capture of the key points of the Thiescourt salient.

On the 12th, the enemy received reinforcements and began to offer very obstinate resistance. Further German divisions have been brought into the line in the Thiescourt hills, which will not surrender without hard fighting.

CANADIANS CAPTURE DAMERY AND PARVILLERS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15, 11-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Aug. 16.

In to-night's communique Field-Marshal Haig says:—

The Canadians captured Damery and Parvillers. We also advanced southeastward of Proyart, taking prisoners in both the operations. Our patrols northward of Albert were in contact with the enemy throughout the day and there was local fighting at a number of points. The patro's were also active in the Vieux-Berquin sector and we made progress south-east of the village, taking prisoners. We made a successful raid northwestward of Locon, inflicting casualties.

There was hostile artillery activity on the Kemmel-Ypres front.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: The enemy's activity decreased. We dropped 22 tons of bombs on Peronne, Oisel and the Engel dump and the Bruges docks. We destroyed 22 enemy aeroplanes and drove down six out of control. Fifteen British are missing. Our night flying machines dropped 30 tons with good effect on the Somme bridges, the Peronne, Douai and Cambrai railways and brought down one enemy night flying machine in flames. One British is missing.

BRITISH SUCCESSES IN PALESTINE.

RAIDS ASTRIDE JERUSALEM-NABLUS ROAD.

SEVERAL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

A Palestine communiqué says, on the night of the 12th, we made successful raids at various points on a front of 10 miles astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road, killing 200 Turks and taking 17 officers and 230 other ranks prisoners. Fifteen machine-guns were captured.

On the morning of the 8th, the Royal Air Force and the Australian units bombed the enemy camps in the vicinity of the Amman railway station and made many effective hits on ground targets.

The Imperial Camel Corps co-operating with the Arabs seized the Mudawara railway station, and killed 35 and took 120 prisoners with two guns.

GENERAL BERSAGLIERI'S SUCCESS.

AN ISLET CAPTURED WHILE CROSSING THE PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 16.

An Italian communiqué says. General Bersaglieri crossing the Piave, occupied an islet south-west of Grave-di-Papadopoli, taking 36 prisoners.

CO-OPERATION ON WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY CONFERENCE AT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

The meeting at the German Headquarters includes the Kaiser, Emperor Karl, the Bulgarian Crown Prince, the members of the Polish Regency Council and the leading German ministers and army leaders.

It is expected that the Polish question will be settled, also the question regarding Austrian and Bulgarian co-operation on the Western front.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN MATZ AND OISE.

TWO FARMS CAPTURED N. OF RIBECOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Aug. 16.

To-night's French communique says:

As the result of a local operation we made some progress in the wooded Massif between the Matz and the Oise.

North-west of Ribecourt, we captured the Attache Farm and Monolith Farm, both of which were being energetically defended. We took some prisoners.

"GERMANY LOSING WAR."

REAL FEELING OF PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

An eloquent testimony to the real feeling in Germany is afforded by the increasing number of laboured articles condemning pessimism, especially in the Rhine provinces.

The papers complain that the people are openly declaring that Germany is losing the war.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

THIONVILLE BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Air Ministry states that in addition to the operations carried out on the 13th, we attacked Thionville and destroyed two aeroplanes. Three British did not return.

We attacked aerodromes and railways on the night of 13th. All our machines returned.

We successfully attacked the sidings and the station at Offenburg and obtained a direct hit on the railway. In a heavy fighting we destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down two out of control. All of ours returned.

Our night-fliers attacked an aerodrome, blast furnaces, railway sidings and various other targets. All returned.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS AS NATION.

ITS FAR-REACHING EFFECT.

OBSTACLE TO GERMAN EXTENSION EASTWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

The British recognition of the Czecho-Slovak nation is likely to have far-reaching consequences. Although, naturally, nothing is settled regarding the boundaries of the new State, it means an additional obstacle to the German extension eastwards.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN DANGEROUS POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

A telegram to "The Times" from Vladivostok says the Czecho-Slovaks are in a dangerous position and are liable to be cut off altogether unless speedily aided.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN SIBERIA.

BRIG.-GEN. ELMSLEY TO COMMAND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

OTTAWA.—Brigadier-General Elmsley of the the Royal Canadian Dragoons has been appointed commander of the Canadian contingent of the Allies' expeditionary force in Siberia.

PETROGRAD SOVIET TRANSFERRED TO KRONSTADT.

STARVING ARMED PEASANTS PLUNDERING THE CITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

A telegram to "The Times" from Stockholm says, the Petrograd Soviet has been transferred to Kronstadt. Bands of starving armed peasants are marching on Petrograd to avenge plundering by hordes of the Read Guards.

LABOUR UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

STATE EMPLOYEES DEMAND 50 PER CENT WAR BONUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—A deputation representing 200,000 Austrian State employees demands a war bonus of 50 per cent.

Heavy rains are damaging the crops.

"MANUFACTURING KINGDOMS AND STATES."

"VORWAERTS" ON FUTILITY OF DELIBERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

Commenting on Emperor Karl's visit to the main Headquarters "Vorwaerts" dwells on the futility of the deliberations aimed at the solution of the eastern problems, unless an overwhelming German victory in the west can be obtained, in which connection the journal expresses doubt.

The paper utters a warning against manufacturing kingdoms and states, which might react against their creators and declares that the miserable Brest-Litovsk peace is not worth the bones of a single German so'dier.

GERMANY'S NEW MINISTER OF MARINE.

VICE-ADMIRAL BEHNKE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Weser Zeitung" states authoritatively that Vice-Admiral Behnke is succeeding Admiral von Capelle as Minister of Marine.

"FINANCE WAR THROUGH TO VICTORY"

SUBSCRIPTIONS REACH ONE BILLION.

CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day, issued a statement of subscriptions for National War Bonds, which have reached the stupendous figure of £1,000,000,000. Hitherto, the world's record was held by the great War Loan of 1917, yielding £948,459,000 in actual cash.

"Most remarkable," continues the statement, is the fact that this great result has been achieved by regular, continuous, week by week investment. Consequently we have avoided dislocation of the money market and upheaval of credit, which after a great loan renders it impossible for Government to issue another loan for many months. Consequently, the success of the National War Bonds is an unique achievement. There is no doubt that the excellent results attained will serve as a stimulus to a fresh endeavour. We need £25,000,000 weekly and reply for it on patriotism and sense of duty of our people. We know now that the financial effort of the country will not only be sustained but surpassed and that we shall be able to finance war through to victory.

MAXIMUM PRICE OF SILVER BULLION FIXED.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE ABOVE PARITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 16.

A Treasury Order fixes the maximum price of silver bullion sold in the United Kingdom at 48 13/16 pence per standard ounce. The Shanghai exchange is above parity, indicating that the Chinese demand is likely to increase. It is believed that some supplies have been secured in San Francisco, but not sufficient to meet the requirements.

DOMINIONS' WHEAT CROP.

INDICATIONS OF IMPROVED PROSPECTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 16.

There are indications of improved prospects for the Dominions' wheat crop, which is now likely to approximate to the last year's.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKI CONDEMNED.

KAISER'S APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 16.

AMSTERDAM.—An official telegram from Berlin says, the Kaiser has approved the condemnation by the Prussian Upper House of Prince Lichnowski, who is therefore deprived of his membership.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR AGA KHAN'S BOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Aug. 16.

The demand for the Aga Khan's book is such that a second impression has been printed.

COMPLETE POOLING OF RESOURCES NECESSARY

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF FOOD SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

The Government gave a dinner in London last night in celebration of the Fourth Anniversary of the establishment of the International Food Supply Committee. It was mentioned that the Committee had already voted supplies to the value of £100,000,000 for the Allies.

Lord Robert Cecil, presiding, said that the intense strain of the nations in partnership could only be met by a complete pooling of the resources. He expressed his confidence that United efforts would lead to victory, but victory was not enough. An international system must be the rebuilt. Hence the vast majority were passionate believers in the League of Nations, which he believed could ultimately be built upon an organisation like the Food Supply Committee.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

PERMANENT DOMINION MEMBERS.

"THE TIMES" ON "USEFUL INNOVATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

"The Times" states that the Imperial War Cabinet has decided that each of the dominions will be represented by a permanent Minister in London who will attend periodic meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet. Possibly Mr. Kemp will continue to represent Canada and presumably General Smuts will represent South Africa, but it would be very unwise, "The Times" says, to jump to a conclusion that Mr. Hughes will desire the post of a permanent Minister for the Commonwealth.

"The Times" in an editorial commending this "useful innovation" says that this expedient is not likely to be a final solution to the problem of the Empire Government. We imagine that it will still be necessary for the heads of the dominion Governments periodically to come to London but the permanent Ministers will be able to keep in personal touch with the events and will act as channels of communication between the British War Cabinet and their Governments.

AMERICAN YOUTHS OF 21 TO REGISTER.

SEPTEMBER DRAFT TO BE INCREASED BY 150,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

The American Provost Marshal has ordered the registration of all youths reaching the age of 21 since June 5th. This is expected to add 150,000 to the September draft.

AMERICA'S EFFORT TO WIN THE WAR.

CALL FOR MEN BETWEEN 18 AND 45.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

WASHINGTON.—Reporting to the Senate on the Man Power Bill, extending the draft ages to between 18 and 45, Mr. Chamberlain, Chirman of the Military Committee, quoted General March, Chief of the Staff, as saying that it was the United States' duty to send to France enough men to win the war on the West front.

The Committee's report revealed that the war programme provides for 80 divisions or over three million men being in France next June with 18 divisions more in training.

THE LUXURY TAX.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 5-10 p. m., Aug. 16.

In the proposals of the Luxury Tax Committee the following are the examples of prices above which various articles will become taxable luxuries.

Articles for Men:—Boots £2 per pair; slippers 12/6; leather gloves; 8; hats 18; suits eight guineas; overcoats seven guineas; wool or flannel shirts 15.

Articles for Women:—Boots thirty-five shillings; kid gloves 8; cotton gloves 5; trimmed hats 35; coat and skirts seven guineas; gown or dress five guineas; cloak cape of waterproof six guineas; cotton skirt 17/6; blouses stockings 7/6.

Articles for children:—costume, frock, coat or suit £3 us to 12 years and £5 to seventeen years. *Articles of furniture*:—Bedroom, drawingroom or diningroom suite £50; wardrobe £25; bookcase £20; armchair £10; rug £4; blankets £4 per square yard; bedstead £10; blankets £4 per pair.

Other articles include:—Thoroughbred horse £150; horse-drawn vehicle £40, bicycle £15; motor bicycle £50; dog £5; upright piano £40; camera fifteen shillings; fountain pen half guinea; cigars ninepence each; cigarettes 1/11 per ounce, tobacco snilling per ounce; wines 5 per quart; brandy 14 per bottle.

There are a number of exemptions from the tax including plain wedding rings, medical, sugical, and scientific instruments or apparatus essential for business or trade etcetera.

The Report includes a certain long list of articles taxable as luxuries on the entire purchase price such as motorcars and perfumes, precious stones, garments of pure silk, silk-velvet gauze or tulle, feather boas, feather capes, ospreys, aicrettes, ornamental feathers when sold separately from articles of wear, face powders, fans, yachts, pleasureboats, canoes billiard tables, field-glasses, opera glasses, and telescopes.

The proposals include a tax on the accommodation in hotels, chambers, mansions, lodgings and apartment, where tariff is above a certain minimum.

SIR V. CHIROL'S PUERILITY.

MINORITIES AND HUMBLER INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 16.

Sir Valentine Chirol in a letter to "The Times" doubts if the recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford report will effectively secure the proposal that pending development of responsible government in provinces, the Government of India shall remain responsible to Parliament alone. In this connection, he thinks that the contemplated measure of communal representation for the minorities and special interests is quite inadequate. He points out that some of the most important questions for the welfare of India concern the protection of the peasantry and the depressed castes against landlords and money-lenders and the subtler forms of oppression are often not so much deliberate as rooted in social and religious traditions. He asks how the Government of India or even a provincial government can exercise the authority reserved in the restraint of legislation detrimental to the humble but vastly important interests unless the latter are effectively represented and are able to present their case with the same constitutional weight.

"TOO GREAT PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY."

Even though an elaborate and complicated machinery is provided, he thinks that too great personal responsibility is thrown on the Governor-General in Council to expect him to exercise powers of certification if the elected element in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State unanimously promote legislation detrimental to the interests of smaller communities or great agricultural interests which can scarcely hope to obtain elective representation in the near future under any conceivable system of franchise. The position is even more difficult for a provincial Governor-in-Council owing to the right of the provincial Council to appeal to the Government of India against the Provincial Governor's certification. The right of appeal seems incompatible with the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme which paves the way towards provincial autonomy. Mereover the right of appeal is likely to lead to the weakening of the Provincial Governo-'s authority.

Sir Valentine points out the possibility of the appealing provincial council having the support of the elective element in the Indian Legislative Council and the Council of State which would put the Government of India in a very invidious position. He submits that class legislation is not unknown in more democratic countries than India and need not be regarded as a slur upon the untrained representatives, who are about to exercise their powers if reasonable precautions are taken to diminish the temptations to which they may be exposed.

With goodwill on both sides the difficulties outlined may never prove serious; the only question is whether the safeguards recommended in the Report will be effective if future Viceroys and Governors do not happen to be men of almost superhuman ability and courage.

CLOSE CO-OPERATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEETS.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON ITS GREAT ADVANTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 16.

WASHINGTON.—Replying to his Majesty's message on the occasion of the latter's visit to the American warships with the Grand Fleet, President Wilson says he is convinced that the close co-operation of the fleets is greatly to the advantage of the cause of the nations associated against Germany.

CONCENTRATION ON WEST FRONT.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Aug. 17.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Baker told the Senate's Military Committee that President Wilson's policy called for the concentration of American forces on the Western front including Italy. The theory of fighting in future was that they must force an issue and win on the Western front.

Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee, referring to President Wilson's policy said: "We decline to be diverted from the policy that the military programme be centred in France."

General March said: "We can win the war. How long it will take will depend exactly on what we do. If we put a small force over there we are playing Germany's game. I believe with an American army of four millions in France under one Commander-in-Chief we can go through the German line wherever we please."

AIR-RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Aug. 17.

PARIS.—An air raid alarm was given at 11-52 last night. Enemy aeroplanes were furiously cannonaded, but they succeeded in dropping several bombs on the Paris district. There was a number of casualties and some damage was done. "All-clear" signal was given at 12-36 a.m.

MR. ASAF ALI'S CASE.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE CLOSED.

MISS GMEINER'S EXAMINATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 15.

The Crown prosecution of Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law and Pandit Neki Rama Sharma under Rule 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915 for the alleged contravention of the Chief Commissioner's direction restraining them from addressing public meetings in Delhi province until further orders came on for hearing in the Additional District Magistrate's court to-day. Mr. Davar, assisted by Messrs. Deshmukh, Ram Kishor, Abdur Rahman and Dev represented the defence and the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown.

A remaining prosecution witness was cross-examined by Mr. Davar at length. He said that his mainstay was the practice of *hikmat* and magic for curing children and childless women. He became a member of the League not as a true Home Ruler, but to discover the details of their inner working for the Muslim community, of which he described himself as a worker. He thought the unity of the Hindus and the Muslims was against Islam and against *Saltanat* (government). He further admitted having undergone one year's rigorous imprisonment. The other remaining prosecution witness not being present was given up.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Davar before adducing defence evidence briefly sketched out its nature. Miss Lenora Gmoinor, the Superintendent of the Hindu Girls' High School and a Vice-President of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, was examined first. She said that she presided at the meeting of the 16th June, the meeting in question, which was exclusively confined to the members of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch. Special precautions were taken to see that none but the members of the Home Rule League alone gained admittance to the meeting. A public meeting had taken place a day before at the same place. There would have been no occasion for the private meeting of the 16th, except for a circular from Mrs. Besant, the President of the Central League, calling upon all the branches to observe the Home Rule Day. The Home Rule League Guard was so particular about scrutinising the cards of the members that they stopped her at the gate because she had mislaid her card. But she was let in being well known as the vice-President.

In answer to a lengthy cross-examination, she explained what she meant by meetings and how the bye-laws entitled the League to accept or reject applications for membership or remove any member from the roll. To a question from the Public Prosecutor, she exlained what he meant by meetings similar to that of the 16th June. She meant a meeting at which one who was gagged was called upon to speak. She said this with visible feeling. She further stated that the League was in the habit of holding public as well as private meetings. Private meetings used to be held at the Reading Room of the League, but this time the roll of the members having made it impossible to hold a members' private meeting at the League's rooms they had to borrow the Dharamshala.

Pandit Shiv Naran Haksar, son of Pandit Ram Sarup, C.I.E., said that he was the Joint Secretary of the League and it was his duty to canvass and enrol members. On 16th June, he was guarding the outer gate of the Dharamsala in order to see that no non-member gained admittance to the inner hall.

Mr. Benegal, an artist photographer and a member of the League said that he guarded the inner one of the Dharamsala, from where he could not make out what was being said inside and further evidence was given to the effect that no travellers staying at the Dharamsala were left inside. They were all turned out of the place.

Mr. Brij Mohan Lal, proprietor of Messrs. Balit and Co. and trustee and manager of the Dharamsala produced a letter of the Secretary of the Home Rule League asking his permission for a private meeting of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, and his own reply giving the required permission. In cross-examination he said that no one could borrow the Dharamsala for making money by selling tickets at the door.

Mr. Davar then closed the evidence for the defence and the arguments will take place to-morrow. Mr. Ram Kishor assisted Mr. Davar in interpreting his questions to the witnesses who did not understand English.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

Jute shares did not recover and were not much sought after during the day, but in coal shares there was again a very large turnover with better feeling. In miscellaneous section the favourite stocks obtained support but there was no special feature of interest. A new concern called the Bengal Lead Co. Ltd. made its appearance on the market and its ten rupee shares speedily advanced to Rs. 21. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Albion 23-4, Baraboni 17, Bengal 925, Bolempore 11, Bokaro and Ramgurh 27-8, Borrea 37-8, Burrah Dhemo 16-4, Burrakur 57, Churulia 23, Central Dharmaband 20-12, Deoghar 13-12, Deoli 53-8, Empire (ord) 13, Ghusick 23-8, Huntodih 18-4, Industry 17-6, Imperial 15, Jainty Central 24, Jainty West 18-12, Kunuri 14-8, Kosoonda 27-4, New Manbhoom 29-4, New Kendah 14-8, North Damuda 14-8, Nodiha 26, Northern 16-8, Parasea 8-4, Phularitand 13-8, Sendra 25-8, Suskdih 14-12, Union 18-12, United Collieries 13.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 384, Auckland (ord) 460, Belvedere (ord) 640, Fort Glosier (ord) 950, Kamarhatty (ord) 856, Lansdowne (ord) 453, Northbrook (ord) 71, Orient 13 p., Reliance (ord) 54-8, Union (ord) 865.

Tea:—Arcuttipore 203-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-12, Bengal Lead 20-4, Bengal Brass 37-12, Buxar Timber Trading 20, Calcutta City Flour 20-4, Eastern Paint 22, Kumurdhubi Engineering 56-8, Lunas Rubber 6.50.

Government Paper 4½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-12 to 70 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-4 to 70-8.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR SEPTEMBER SESSION.

PROPOSAL FOR A LONDON AGENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

At the first meeting of the Autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on 4th September, Sir Verney Lovett and Messrs. V. J. Patel, G. R. Clarke, W. A. Ironside, W. J. Reid, A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, S. R. Hignell and F. A. S. Slocock will take the oath of allegiance.

Sir George Barnes will lay on the table a statement showing the retail selling price of country spirit and toddy per gallon in Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Rangoon, Bombay and Karachi.

Sir W. M. Vincent will lay a statement showing the securities deposited by the Urdu and Anglo-Urdu newspapers, journals and other periodicals.

Sir Sankaran Nair will lay the copies of correspondence regarding the students' strikes.

BILLS.

Sir William Meyer will introduce the Bills, (1) to provide for the immediate effect for a limit period of Bills introduced into the Indian Legislative Council which impose or vary certain taxation; (2) to provide that silver held on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor-General in Council may, if so held in the United States of America or in the course of transmission, therefrom be deemed to be part of the reserve referred to in Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act; (3) to provide for coinage of a gold coin at the mints referred to in the Indian Coinage Act.

Sir George Lowndes will introduce the Bill to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act.

Sir George Barnes will introduce the Bills, (1) to restrict temporarily persons who may engage in business connection with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores; (2) to take power to prohibit the alteration except with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council of the Articles of Association which restrict foreign interests in certain companies and to provide for other purposes connected therewith; (3) to terminate doubts which have arisen as to the continuance in force of notifications, orders and rules, made or issued under the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916.

Mr. Patel will introduce a Bill to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION.

The following are among the resolutions which have been admitted for discussion at the ensuing session of the Council. To be moved by Mr. G. S. Khaparde.:—

(1) That Local Governments be directed to initiate a boy scout movement and prepare a scheme for the preliminary training, such as drill, marching, scouting, etc., for all boys in Government schools in India in an ascending scale of efficiency, according to their classes or aptitude and other qualifications.

(2) That the Secretary of State for India be moved to take into his favourable consideration the appointment in London of an Agent-General to the Governor-General for India to discharge the duties that are performed by the Agents-General for Colonies and to adjust the existing machinery of the India Office accordingly.

(3) That as a beginning towards establishing military colleges in all provinces, the Military College at Quetta be thrown open at once to Indian boys of such qualifications as the Government of India is pleased to prescribe, irrespective of all considerations of caste, creed or colour.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya will move that the Government of India should move the Secretary of State for India to negotiate with the Colonial Office and the Colonies concerning the early release of those Indian labourers whose indentures have not yet expired.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

MEETING AT ICHALKARANJI.

(From a Correspondent.)

ICHALKARANJI, Aug. 15.

The women of Ichalkaranji town assembled in a crowded public meeting to-day under the presidentship of the Ranisaheb to give wide publicity to the appeal made by her Excellency the Lady Willingdon for raising contributions to the Silver Wedding Fund. Mrs. L. V. Joshi on behalf of the Rani explained the objects of the scheme describing the happy and exemplary married life of their Majesties and exhorting the women of the state to respond generously to the call. She also referred to the earnest appeal made by his Excellency the Governor in his recent tour in these parts to women to induce people to assist the work of recruiting and contributions to the second war loan. The Rani impressed on the audience what was expected of them looking to the great past traditions of Maharashtra. She also held out as an example the manifold war activities and the selfless devotion to duty of her Excellency the Lady Willingdon and the urgent need on the part of Indian women to give their best to keep their hearths and homes safe from the ruthless hand of the enemy.

Similar meetings were also held in important villages of the state and it is hoped that a handsome collection would be made.

BENGAL MODERATES' MANIFESTO.

WHY THEY ABSTAIN FROM CONGRESS.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO SCHOOLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

A manifesto signed by twenty Moderate leaders of Bengal including Messrs. Surendranath Bannerjea, Prithwis Chandra Ray, Ananda Mitter, Sir Nilratan Sircar and Mr. Prevas Chandra Mitter has just been published explaining at length the reasons for the abstention of the Moderate party of Bengal from the Special Congress to be held in Bombay a fortnight hence. They maintain that there is a fundamental difference between the two schools of political thought, one recognising the limitations of the scheme based on the declaration of August 1917, and the sincerity of its authors, while the other stands on the old Congress scheme and on an absolute distrust. The manifesto deals with the resolutions of Madras and Bengal Special Conferences and quotes passages from the speeches of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar and indicates how vitally they differ in the fundamentals from each other. The manifesto traverses the whole ground of criticism offered to the scheme by the Extremist school and maintains the reasonableness of the Moderate position.

A FEAR.

The signatories hold that, being for the time being in the minority they will have practically no place in the subjects committee of the Congress or an opportunity of moving successfully amendments in the Congress itself. They also fear that the exponents of the minority view may also be roughly handled.

A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

An important preliminary conference of some leading Moderates of various provinces has been arranged to be held at Calcutta to-morrow at the Indian Association Hall. The conference will consider the political situation created by the publication of the reform proposals and the question of abstention from the Special Congress to be held at Bombay. The conference will also discuss details with regard to the holding of an All-India Moderates Conference. The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hon. Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Samarth, Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. N. A. Dravid, Mr. Joshi, Mr. Fazul Hossain and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are among those who have been invited to attend the conference. Most of these gentlemen have wired back to Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea to say that they will attend the conference.

"HARSH AND UNNECESSARY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave leave to advance me the courtesy of your valuable columns for the following few lines.

In a leader headed "Harsh and unnecessary" in the issue of the 9th instant, you have done a distinct service to the Indian commercial interests in general and the pearl merchants in particular. The grievance of the pearl merchants as described in an unequivocal manner in their memorial, which you published in the same issue, calls for the urgent attention of the Government of India and the support of the Indian commercial community. I really wonder as to why the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau did not think it proper to move in the matter seriously. It was their duty to have taken up the matter with that earnestness and alacrity which is usual with them.

It is a pitiful state of affairs that the commercial interests of India not infrequently go by the board thanks to the sterile routine of daily administration. India has reached a stage in her commercial development, when a continued pursuance of a policy of indifference on the part of Government would prove very detrimental to her general economic interests; whereas a vigorous policy liberally followed with a definite objective, *viz.*, that of safeguarding Indian commercial interests, i.e., the commercial, economic and industrial development of India, so far as they bear on the general Indian community at large would bring prosperity to India's teeming millions. But this is by the way.

Sir William Meyer maintained in a speech of his, that the financing of war products was being interfered with, by the pearl trade and that a considerable drain on the stock of rupees has been imposed by the operations of the pearl trade. I am at a loss to understand what connection there is between the two. Silver coins have been prohibited from being exported to the Bahrein Islands, which is the centre for the produce of pearls and I do not understand how the infinitesimal operations of a small trade like that of pearls can in any way affect or even so much as interfere with the huge financing of war products. International banking facilities for the remittance of money have been stopped and the consequent transactions, carried on on a small scale between private parties,—would not have affected the Government's financing of war products in the least. Assuming however that they did, was it justifiable to bring almost to a deadlock a peacefully carried on trade for deriving a comparatively very small facility for Government's transactions? If this be the main cause, it is high time for the Government to revise their decision.—Yours, etc.,

"PEARL MERCHANT,"

Bombay, Aug. 16.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA AND THE CONGRESS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S REJOINDER

The following statement is issued on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress:—

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha has issued and published a circular with reference to the holding of a Moderate Congress. The Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress consider it necessary, in the interests of the country, to point out certain inaccurate and misleading statements contained therein, which are generally calculated, and apparently intended to defeat the efforts of those who are striving, at this time, by bringing together in the Special Session of the Congress those representing all shades of opinion to secure the expression of the considered judgment of the country as a whole on the Reform Proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. Sir Dinshaw Wacha's Circular is as follows:—

"I am to intimate that owing to the great danger of the Montagu Lord Chelmsford Reform Scheme being wrecked by reason of the pronounced hostility to it of the extreme section of the Indian Public whose leading spirits are now organising a Special Session of the Congress, and also of the avowed opposition to it engineered by the Indo-British Association in London, it has become absolutely necessary in the best interests of the country that an an All India Conference of the "Moderate Party" should be convened for the purpose of giving expression to their acceptance of, and general support of the Scheme."

"NOT TRUE."

It is not true that the Special Session of the Congress is being organised by "the leading spirits" of the "extreme section" of the Indian Public. The Special Session has its origin in a decision taken at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in February last. On that occasion it was considered that, after the Reform Proposals were published, it would be desirable to hold such a Special Session of the Congress to consider them. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and a number of his Moderate Friends including the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji are members of the All-India Congress Committee, and were present at that meeting and *supported the decision then taken to hold such a Special Session of the Congress.* In carrying out the arrangements of this Special Session, the executive of the Congress are merely obeying the decision of the All-India Congress Committee to which Sir Dinshaw and his friends were a party, and the leading spirits of the extreme section of the Indian Public—whatever that may mean—have no more power to disturb, accelerate or in any way affect the normal working of these automatic arrangements than Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends. But there is this difference, that those who are performing the functions which belong to a member of the Congress, in whatever sphere he may be called upon to play a part are loyally carrying out the mandate of the All-India Congress Committee, which is the ruling body of the Congress; while Sir Dinshaw Wachha and his friends are not merely holding aloof and failing to perform such duty but are to all appearances actively engaged in endeavouring to destroy the authority of the Congress as representing the united voice of the nation as a whole. In this, however, they must inevitably fail, for, it has become clear that Sir Dinshaw Wacha and the section of the public associated with him have no authority to call a Conference of the Moderate Party, as that term has always been understood, much less to call such a Conference an All-India Conference of the Moderate Party. So far as Bombay is concerned it may be pointed out that many members of the Moderate Party, as hitherto understood, have joined the Reception Committee of the Special Session, and are active workers in the arrangements that are being made, and that the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who was one of the signatories of the Separate Memorandum presented to Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford on behalf of the Bombay Moderate Leaders, is the Chairman of the Reception-Committee. In Calcutta and others centres well-known Moderate Leaders are holding aloof from the attempt to organise a Conference in rivalry to the Special Session of the Congress, while in Madras the Moderate Leaders have as a whole refused to have anything to do with such a Conference, against which they protest, and have announced their intention of joining the Special Session of the Congress.

THE MOTIVE.

Dealing next with the motive for the action taken by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends and the motive they allege against those organising the Congress, as understood by the phraseology of the Circular quoted above, it is necessary to point out that the insinuation that the desire of the latter is to wreck the Montagu-Chelmford Scheme is gratuitous, and unjustifiable. The object of the Special Session, as already stated, is to ascertain the opinion of the country which can only be done when those representing all shades of opinion meet together; and, having exchanged views, decide upon the course that is desirable or necessary to take in the interest of the country. The recent political history of India leads us to believe that a truly representative Session of our great assembly will come to the right decision. There is nothing to be gained by going all the way to meet disunity instead of choosing the better path of discussion and mutual give and take which the meeting of the Congress provides. To impute motives, to anticipate decisions, and to welcome and invite discord at the outset is contrary to all the traditions of the Congress, which in the past have been built up, treasured, and preserved by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and those who have been associated with him in making the Congress what it has become, the united voice of the Indian people.

CONGRESS WHOLLY DEMOCRATIC.

Nobody desires to aggravate the situation which Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends have created, or to foster acrimony by indulging in recriminations or political vilification. But it is necessary to emphasise that by convening this so-called All-India Conference of the Moderate Party for the purpose of giving expression to their acceptance of and general support to the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, Sir Dinshaw Wacha cannot detract from the value of the Special Session of the Congress as representing the real voice of the country. The Indian National Congress is essentially and wholly democratic in its constitution, and "the leading spirits" of the "extreme section" could not possibly hope to defeat or prevent a decision truly representative of the country. If Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends consider that their views are calculated to serve the best interests of the country, will it not be better for them to join the Congress and influence its decision?

Is it not possible by discussion and reciprocity to concentrate on those principal demands which will place India fairly and substantially on the road to Responsible Government? It is for them, however, to consider—they who have been the strong pillars of the Congress in the past—whether it is right and patriotic at this grave crisis in the history of India to desert it, because they fear that they can no longer dominate it, and are loath to submit to the voice of the majority.

MODERATE ATTITUDE DISAPPROVED.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Aug. 16.

The following resolution was passed at Yeotmal:—

Yeotmal public in a meeting held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee on the 15th August Mr. Jatkar presiding, strongly disapproves the attitude of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Bombay, the Indian Association and the Indian Liberal League, Calcutta, in proposing to secede from the Congress and holding a separate conference of the so-called Moderate party and views this action on their part as highly unpatriotic and suicidal and requests the gentleman and the associations to give up the idea of holding a separate conference.

Nearly 150 delegates were elected for the special session of the Congress.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA AS MODERATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not belong to the Besantine party or the Moderate party. I am a common Indian wishing to see India getting her legitimate share of freedom as embodied in the Congress-League Scheme. I wish to see the coming Congress united together with the "Moderates" and the "Extremists." The problem before the Congress is of the highest importance where Indians have to declare with one voice and one heart that India wants herself to be an equal partner in the Empire. In the coming Congress, Indians have to declare before the world that India is in a position to share the same freedom as the other great democratic countries. I have great respect for my revered countryman, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, but I must be plain and frank. At this critical juncture, our worthy "Moderate" leader thought it fit to hold a separate conference. It seems to me that the cause is nothing else but a personal feeling of disgust towards the "Extremist" party. Such a feeling ought to be suppressed at a time when the interest of the masses is concerned. At this time he ought to have induced "Moderates" to join hands with "Extremists." In my humble opinion I must admit that India is now tired of "Moderates." We cannot wait. India is in urgent need of more leaders like Subramaniam and Tilak, Lal and Pal. She is getting tired of Wachas and Banerjeas, Sinhas and Basus. It is not too late. I still hope that Sir Dinshaw Wacha will not hold a separate conference and ruin the cause of India which he and his colleague, the late Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta had so much in their hearts.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

Bombay, 14th, Aug.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Those, who are desirous to work as volunteers at the Special Sessions of the All-India Moslem League, which are going to be held on the 31st August and 1st September, are requested to send their application to Mr. Dadamia S. Syed, captain of the volunteers. The application must reach him on Tuesday, the ——— latest, at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. The volunteers will have to work from the 22nd instant till the 5th of September, 1918.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SPECIAL SESSION.

The sittings of the special session of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Bombay on 31st August and 1st September and *not* on 30th and 31st August as reported previously.

GOKHALE HALL CASE.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

The judgment was delivered to-day in the Gokhale Hall Case in which Mr. C. S. Govindarajulu Moodaliar, licensee of the hall and Honorary Secretary of the Y. M. I. A., was charged by the Police with having admitted more than the licensed number into the hall on the 6th June in connection with the Home Rule Day celebration. His worship found the accused guilty under the City Police Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 2 in default an hour's simple imprisonment.

INDIAN IN BRITISH COLONIES.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTIONS.

"DECIDEDLY AN EYEWASH"?

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 15.

Mr. G. A. Natesan has sent to the papers for publication in advance the following contribution from Mr. M. K. Gandhi for the current issue of the Indian Review:—

The Imperial Conference Resolution on the status of our countrymen emigrating to the colonies reads well on the surface; but it is highly deceptive. We need not consider it a great achievement that we can pass the same laws against the Colonials that they may pass against us. It is like a giant telling a dwarf that the latter is free to give blow for blow. Who is to refuse permission and passports to the Colonies desiring to enter India? But Indians, no matter what their attainments are constantly being refused permission to enter the Colonies even for temporary periods. The South African legislation of emigration was purged of racial taint by the passive resistance movement. But the administrative principles still continue and will do so, so long as India remains both in name and substance a dependency. The agreement arrived at regarding those who are already domiciled practically re-states the terms of the settlement of 1914. Till recently, there was a big agitation owing to the refusal of its Government to admit the wives and children of its Sikh settlers. I may perhaps add that the South African Settlement provides for the protection of those who had plural wives before settlement, especially if the latter had at any time entered South Africa. It may be a proper thing in the predominantly Christian country to confine the legality to only one wife; but it is necessary even for that country, in the interests of humanity and for the sake of friendship for the members of the same Imperial Federation to which they belong administratively, to allow the admission of plural wives and their progeny.

Mr. Gandhi concludes: "The resolutions of the Imperial Conference therefore, are decidedly an eye-wash. There is no change of heart in the Colonies and certainly no recognition of the Imperial obligations regarding India. The Fijian atrocities to which Mr. Andrews has drawn pointed attention show what is possible even in the Crown Colonies which are under direct Imperial control."

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

SACRIFICE TO PUBLIC OPINION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., Aug. 17.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring yesterday says: In the German High Command sacrifices are apparently being made to German public opinion. Von Mudra who opposed Gouraud in Champagne has apparently been replaced by the Saxon von Carlowitz, while von Boehn has been appointed chief of the new army group, including Hufier's eighteenth army and Marwitz's second army, holding both banks of the Somme and the region of Lassigny and Thiescourt hills. Boehn is credited with having snatched the German army from disaster after General Mangin's attack on July 18th. It is his role to accept responsibility for failures like the Malmaison battle last October and retreat from the Marne this year. His immediate business is to take the discredit of the next unpleasant episode between the Somme and the Oise which the German High Command expects at no distant date.

NATIONALIST AND SINN FEIN DEMONSTRATIONS.

MR. DILLON DISPERSES PEOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-35 Aug. 17.

It had been announced that Nationalist and Sinn Fein demonstrations would be held stimultaneously in Omagh yesterday. Mr. Dillon arrived, replied to addresses of welcome, then headed a procession to the Nationalist meeting place where he found two hundred troops drawn up. Mr. Dillon told the people to disperse as he did not wish to expose them to violence from the forces of the Crown.

MEXICAN OIL LAND DECREES.

U.-S. AND BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.
Recd. 0-35 Aug. 17.

Great Britain and the United States have joined in diplomatic representations to Mexico against oil land decrees which they contend are practically confiscation. Meanwhile American and British oil companies have united in agreement to refuse to meet the terms of the decrees.

It is understood that the Allies need this year 430 million barrels of crude of which the United States produce about 315 millions. Under the newest decree Mexico attempts to make oil nationally owned. Mexican petroleum would then become contraband unsalable by a neutral government to a belligerent under international Law.

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SUGAR MARKET REFORT.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Since our report of last week our market declined by Rs. 1-8-0 for White Java owing to free sellers from Madras and again recovered by 8 annas with good demand. Importers from Madras sold White Java ready from Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 and yesterday at Rs. 19-2-0 bazaar terms. The imports from Madras was 10,000 bags this week. There was good enquiry for Brown Java and 1,000 tons has been bought by Military Departments. There was good enquiry for Cossipore Crystals and a fair business has been done in same from Rs. 24-8-0 to Rs. 27-0-0. The enquiry from Persian Gulf continued fair. Telegrams from Java report that the present Trust is organised in Holland and it has fixed the minimum price of White Java to 7.25 Gilders. There is no news from Mauritius. The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 19-4-0 equal to 24s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 30,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 16-0-0 equal to 20s. F.B.H., Stocks 30,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-8-0 equal to 25s. F.B.H., Stocks 6,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 19-0-0, Stocks 100,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 17-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, Stocks 20,000 bags.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1918.			In 1917.		
	Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	31,55[illegible]	'9,16[illegible]	53,719	22,158	33,734	55,892
Feb.	42,078	17,392	61,470	25,382	34,162	59,544
March	43,006	14,645	57,741	28,507	34,950	63,457
April	42 541	13,509	56, 50	30 716	32,480	63,196
May	40,774	12,780	5[illegible]	33,047	26,580	59,627
June	3,711	12,2 0	55,960	31,185	27,836	59,021
July	42,715	11,672	55,38[illegible]	29,877	25,435	55,312
Aug.				27,880	24,499	52,329
Sept.				34,03[illegible]	29,09[illegible]	63,129
Oct.				31,93[illegible]	26,471	58,407
Nov.				30,707	23,494	54,201
Dec.				29,344	20,436	49,780

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A	B	C	D	E	F	Corresponding stocks on 31st July.				
		Stock on 30th June 1917.	Imports during July 1918.	Stock on 31st July 1918.	Approximate total deliveries during July, 1918.	Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	43,411	19,529	43,715	19,225	+304	14,5[illegible]	[illegible]9,87[illegible]	34,281	51,168	50,024	48,669
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	12,210	2,2[illegible]0	11,672	2,807	—577	1,611	2,[illegible]95	2,084	60,484	82,515	55,795
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods.. ..	Bales.	1,283	635	1,384	584	+51	192	721	334	762	974	680
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods.. ..	Cases.	1,084	1,201	1,083	1,202	—1	40	1,613	897	1,853	2,505	2,126
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	9,458	6,841	8,692	7,407	—766	3,310	3,894	6,7[illegible]	9,241	10,388	7,179
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	2,594	2,150	2,774	1,970	+180	703	2,06[illegible]	2,285	2,443	1,514	2,639
(7) Copper—Braziers .	Tons.	500	44	488	106	—62	63	1,382	2,757	4,153	4,808	1,152
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers..	Tons.	145	128	130	137	—14	79	417	1,094	1,953	3,958	1,769

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

PIECE-GOODS.

Continued from Page 6.

The Cloth Market has again taken an upward course during the past week and values of all kinds of piece-goods have been soaring higher and higher. Speculative transactions have been made amongst the dealers in the bazaar and a fair quantity has changed hands. Deliveries within the market have been somewhat better, but clearances for up-country districts have been very poor. The failure of the monsoon has been responsible for the absence of demand from the consuming centres. Some retail demand for local consumption has been in evidence, especially for Dhooties, which are selling at very high rates. The brokers are taking full advantage of the present situation and are doing their utmost to effect transactions. Their earnings have been on a very large scale, and that too, without any risk to themselves. It is left to be seen how long this state of affairs continues. Headlong speculation has been carried on at the expense of the poor people, who are anxiously praying that Government should intervene and check the rise in prices. But this is not possible until cotton is placed under Government control. The decision of Government is awaited with interest.

The penalties imposed on 38 members of the Association and 27 brokers, for dealing with non-members, have been paid up by them in full under protest and they have appealed to the White Piece-goods Merchants' Association to revise their decisions.

The new declaration forms for Income-tax have created a stir amongst the mercantile community who have raised strong objections against the same and it has been resolved to the merchants to make representations to H. E. the Viceroy in this matter.

GREYS.

The position of Grey goods has been very firm. Values of Standard Grey Shirtings have advanced by two rupees per piece. Stocks of several styles have been scarce, but it is whispered that some big dealers are holding fair quantities, but are not wiling to sell, expecting the market to go still higher. Grey Jaconets and Drills have regained the ground that was lost the previous week. Grey Mulls have not shown much change. Japanese Shirtings are bent upon going higher and higher in spite of the exorbitant level already reached and speculators do not wish to lose sight of these cloths.

Local Mill Grey Sheetings have been selling at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-10 per lb. and Longcloths at Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 2-12. Best qualities are said to have fetched nearly Rs. 3 per lb.

WHITES.

White goods have remained firm and steady all round, with some improvement in special styles. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have advanced by six annas per piece, and 36 inches styles by eight annas. 27 inches Green End Mulls have been in better request and rates have improved by four annas per piece owing to scarcity of stocks. Nainsooks have not shown any change. White Shirtings have been firm and some lots of recently arrived goods have changed hands.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Monday next on account of a Hindu holiday.

STOCK OF PICE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 43, 715 bales and 11,672 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 31st July last which shows an increase of 304 bales and a decrease of 577 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 31st July last stands at 8,692 packages, which shows a decrease of 766 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' godowns have been 16,157 packages. The imports during July last of cotton piece-goods have been 21,759 packages and of Cotton Twist and Yarns 6,641 packages.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins	Yds:	Rs:	a:	p:
Grey Shirtings—						
Balli's Farl No. 2000 ..		39×37½/8		22	8	0
,, ,, 100000		45×37½/8		28	0	0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..		48×36		....		
Bates' No. 12838		41×37½/8		....		
Dewhurst's Rupee" No.5		39×38½		26	0	0
,, "B.B.B." ..		38×39½		30	0	0
Grey Jaconets.—						
Balli's No 18 ..		45×22		13	8	0
Grey Drills—						
Pepperell "Dragon" ..		29×40		21	8	0
Balli's Musjid, No.425		29×30		20	8	0
White Shirtings—						
Liepman's No 1500		35×42		35	0	0
E. B. T. C 40000 ..		36×40		36	8	0
White Nainsooks—						
Balli's Nos.7070/9020		27×13		5	10	0
,, No. 1900 ..		27×12		4	11	0
,, No. 39620 T.B		38×23		10	12	0
Graham's Nos.88/8888 ..		23×13		6	8	0
,, ,, 50600..		24×15		10	0	0
Greaves' No. 80607 T.B.		25×23		....		
Ritchie's 3509/4510-5520 ..		26×18		....		
Waste Mulls—						
Balli's No. 6 ..		61×18		13	0	0
,, ,, 60 ..		46×19		14	0	0
,, ,, 600 ..		51×19		16	8	0
,, ,, 6000 ..		58×19		18	8	0
,, ,, 88 ..		58×20		12	12	0
,, ,, 818 ..		39×20		12	4	0
Ritchie's No. 975 ..		50×18		....		
,, ,, 615 ..		50×19		9	12	0
,, ,, 60999..		40×15		8	4	0
,, ,, 1260 ..		27×18		....		
Greaves' No. 5660 ..		27×18		4	12	0
Graham's No. 142 ..		24×19		11	4	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins:	Yds:	Rs:	a:	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
No. 55009	44×38		27	0	0
No 100	"		29	8	0
No. 200	"		29	8	0
No 2005	"		26	8	0
No. 250	"		22	8	0
Nos. 2200/2800 ..	"		....		
No. 7200	"		27	0	0
No. 3800	"		34	0	0
No. 4100	"		32	0	0
No. 5100	"		33	0	0
No. 3000	38×38		24	0	0
No. 566	"		22	0	0
No. 181	33×38		....		
No. 191	38×38		....		
GREY SHEETINGS—					
Dragons	36×36		18	12	0
"C" Quality	36×36		18	8	0
"Boodh Dev."	36×36		....		
GREY DRILLS—					
Elephant	29×68		30	0	0

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has been firm and steady. Stocks of Lancashire Yarns are light and fetch good values, but the competition of Japanese Yarns has been so keen that a further rise has been checked. Clearances have been better. The demand has been moderate. Fresh forward business has not been practicable owing to exorbitant rates required on the other side.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-3-0.
30s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-0-0.
40s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-8-0.
40s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent, Apr. 5, 1915
France	5	per cent, Aug. 29, 1914
Germany	5	per cent. Dec. 21, 1915
Russia	6	per cent. July 28, 1918
Italy	5	per cent Nov. 11, 1918
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1 1918
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria Hungary ..	5	per cent, April 10, 1874
Sweden	6½	per cent. Jan 27 1916
Spain	4½	per cent. Oct 23, 1914
India (Bombay ..	5	per cent. May 23, 1918
India (Bengal (Calcutta)	5	per cent. May 23, 1917
India (Madras ..	7	per cent, Jan. 15, 1914

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(August 18th, 12th Sunday after Trinity.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral. Tours in F. Hymns—270, 315, 190, 376. song and Sermon, Canticles—Walmsley in C. Athem I. Hymns 514, 265, 370. Collections for Additional Clergy Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., Evensong at 5-12 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. War Litany, 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi. B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi): 8 p.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist: 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher Mr. T. H. Sheriff. 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. Garland

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service Preacher, Rev. A. Garland. 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 Evening Service. Rev. T. H. Sheriff.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—5-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel Preacher: Rev. S. Rahator.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Meg's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo [illegible] Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 [illegible] Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opp. Post Office). Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Service: Sunday 6-30 p.m., Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School. Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m.; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Service: Masses at 5-30 and 6-30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m. Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

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100 Pairs Silk Stockings Coloured only ..	3-8	2-8
50 Pairs Silk Socks ..	3-0	2-0
8 Pieces Pure Silk, knitted, Sport Coats	60-0	40-0
8 Pieces Imitation Silk Sports Coats	22-0	15-0
24 Pieces Cotton Crepe Striped Sports Coats	7-8	5-8
1 Dozen Striped Cotton Kimono .	9-0	6-0
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VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

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SANITARY NOTES

The 20th century man does not really believe in miracles. But we would advise the readers to give their hearing to a few sincere remarks about HEALTH and REMEDY. On the basis of a physiological truth, one medicine could be produced to cure and prevent nearly all ailments to which human or animal being are subject. For many years, with continuous efforts and experiments, with unremitting energies, one could really find one remedy that will cure almost all diseases. Science proves that there is in reality one disease, different names are given on account of different shapes and different localities. Of course you may, upon first thought not believe it. It may call forth your doubt and criticism. But the fact is that if you put your faith in a simple scientific and rational way, you will agree that an "Elixir of Life" is possible of existence on earth to cure diseases in general. We have read of DESCARTES wishing for a prolongation of his life and that he had found means to preserve life, etc. We have read Ponce de Leon making long journeys to discover the fountain of youth. And we have read in stories of miraculous medicines. There are theories and falls. But would you believe that NOW TO-DAY, you can have a medicine in your pocket to start you in wondering imagination? This is that Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya of "Amritdhara," Lahore, has FOUND OUT A REAL PANACEA to make you believe in its wonderful healing properties.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MONSOON IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15.

Monsoon has at length penetrated to Lucknow where heavy rain has fallen. Great relief is felt at the unexpected change in the outlook.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1918

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.663 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.824 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.9 "
Minimum do. do.	77.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	257 Miles.
Fall of rain	0.58 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.14 "
Do. do. year	29.73 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., on 16th Aug. 1918.....	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	16	m 5	24	24	2	16	m 11	27	21	11
Sat.	17	m 4	48a	24	2		11	53a	16	6
		m 6	52	24	5	17	1	21a	21	9
Sun.	18	m 6	24	23	11					
		6	24	25	2	18	m 1	7	18	2
		7	31a	24	3		2	20a	21	0
Mon.	19	m 9	18	26	2	19	m 3	15	17	5
		8	49a	25	1		3	22a	19	11
Tues.	20	m 10	6	27	2	20	m 3	9	16	7
		9	47a	26	2		4	8a	18	9
Wed.	21	m 10	58	28	3	21	m 3	57	15	10
		10	57a	27	4		4	46a	17	6
Thur	22	m 11	14	29	0	22	m 4	41	15	4
		11	24a	28	3		5	22a	16	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug. 16 (Friday)	6h 20m.	7h 7m.
" 17 (Saturday)	6h 20m.	7h 6m.
" 18 (Sunday)	6h 21m.	7h 5m.
" 19 (Monday)	6h 21m.	7h 4m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	6h 21m.	7h 3m.
" 21 (Wednesday)	6h 22m.	7h 2m.
" 22 (Thursday)	6h 22m.	7h 0m.

PHASES of the MOON:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	30 6m. a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m. a.m.
Full moon	22d.	10h.	32.2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	8h.	57.1m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west Punjab. Humidity is below normal except in the south-east. Day temperature continues above normal in the east and north Punjab, the excess ranging up to 16 deg. at Ambala. Night temperature is also above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Mainpuri has had 0.19in., Jhansi 0.31in., Cawnpore 0.50in. and Allahabad 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity has risen and is nearly normal. Day temperature is lower, but is still moderately above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity remains below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature has fallen to its normal value in upper Sind; but in Rajputana it continues in moderate excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature in moderate excess in north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is also slightly above the average in the latter area.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts are Amraoti 2.08in., Chanda [illegible] Nagpur 0.63in., Sanger 1.07in., Jubbulpore 1.95in. and Hoshangabad 0.33in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen and is now below normal in the southern half of the division, but is locally in excess in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.46in., Ratnagiri 0.58in., Mormugao 0.68in. and Karwar 0.11in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general but light rain in east Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad reports 0.10in., Nizamabad 0.26in., Belgaum 0.12in. and Poona 0.10in. Skies are overcast. Day temperature has fallen generally and is below normal in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A vigorous monsoon continues to blow on the west coast, and it has been fairly active in the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, the United and the Central Provinces and east Hyderabad, and local in the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

An increase of rain appears probable in the Bombay Deccan and an extension into Central India West and the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 16th of August, 1918:

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th Aug.)	89.7	81.2	52	...	...	...
Jask	100.9	85.0	81	...	...	—0.08
Do. (Aug.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th Aug.)	101.3	87.9	33	...	...	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.9	83.7	61	...	1.20	—2.63
Rawalpindi	103.6	87.2	48	...	4.26	—10.29
Lahore	102.5	82.4	55	...	2.15	—7.75
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambala	107.7	80.7	68	...	2.51	—15.01
Delhi	104.0	82.8	77	...	2.17	—12.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	99.1	78.9	87	0.19	3.22	—12.24
Jhansi	97.8	79.0	92	0.31	7.88	—14.33
Cawnpore	97.8	80.4	89	0.10	5.73	—13.06
Allahabad	97.8	76.6	85	0.23	12.88	—8.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.9	79.8	63	...	0	—1.95
Karachi	81.9	75.4	87	...	0.09	—5.04
Ajmer	96.0	77.4	71	...	1.83	—10.47
Jaipore	99.8	82.2	57	...	2.47	—11.37
Kotah	101.6	84.8	58	...	6.46	—9.79
Mount Abu	77.0	63.0	94	...	6.46	—32.43
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	78.3	81	...	0.14	—10.17
Dwarka	85.0	79.2	85	...	0.19	—10.62
Veraval	88	170.9	89	...	5.10	—8.18
Rajkot	92.1	76.1	68	...	0.91	—12.61
Bhavnagar Para	83.4	70.0	81	...	5.06	—2.49
Surat	88.1	72.3	82	0.10	18.44	—16.45
Ahmedabad	98.9	78.0	62	...	3.14	—18.65
Deesa	98.8	76.0	66	...	3.33	—12.44
Neemuch	92.7	76.8	61	...	12.80	—3.77
Indore	88.1	74.1	75	...	8.66	—16.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	72.9	93	1.95	25.17	—15.06
Saugor	87.8	71.0	95	1.07	19.41	—8.87
Hoshangabad	87.1	73.2	96	0.33	15.57	—16.27
Khandwa	89.0	77.0	76	...	9.74	—7.59
Akola	87.2	73.2	90	0.03	7.87	—10.93
Amraoti	89.8	71.3	90	2.08	15.26	—4.00
Nagpur	79.7	72.6	100	0.63	22.48	—6.48
Chanda	75.3	73.0	92	2.79	30.41	—0.79
Raipur	81.0	72.8	88	1.12	49.87	+19.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.9	78.2	84	0.46	17.32	—24.52
Ratnagiri	82.9	74.7	81	0.58	39.82	—25.33
Mormugao	84.6	...	82	0.68	55.44	—20.54
Karwar	83.9	76.9	85	0.11	48.76	—41.51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.8	78.6	68	..	2.80	—8.39
Ahmednagar	84.9	71.6	89	..	2.41	—7.80
Poona	88.8	71.1	93	1.10	2.88	—12.47
Sholapur	84.0	73.7	66	..	3.92	—7.47
Bijapur	89.6	70.4	82	0.08	1.20	—20.82
Belgaum	76.1	66.9	93	0.12	11.21	—20.59
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hiramabad (Indus)	77.7	70.6	90	0.16	12.86	—9.05
Hyderabad	77.8	70.1	82	0.10	8.06	—6.60
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.4	73.7	90	0 28	45.71	—2.51
Calicut	83.2	74.1	93	0.42	33.72	—41.15
Cochin	86.7	77.5	83	0.02	23.58	—25.75
Colombo	86.1	79.2	80	..	9.13	—5.66
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.6	78.2	84	0.11	3.23	—5.28
Bellary	88.3	74.6	68	...	0.73	—4.25
Cuddapah	95.8	74.3	76	0.07	6.88	—2.95
Madras	98.6	80.9	57	...	3.48	—4.70
Bangalore	77.4	64.8	89	0.62	5.09	—4.51
Coimbatore	87.1	72.8	55	...	0.24	—3.58
Trichinopoly	95.7	77.6	61	...	6.65	+2.57
Nagapatam	99.0	79.1	72	..	3.69	—1.26

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SMALL CAUSES COURT

A DEAL IN COTTON.

DEFAULT IN PAYMENT OF MARGIN MONEY.

Weld & Company v. Bhavanidas Bhojraj. (*Before his Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.*)

The plaintiffs, who are merchants and commission agents doing business in Bombay and Liverpool, had under instructions from the defendants purchased for them Egyptian and Broach cotton of different Vaidas. The plaintiffs from time to time demanded margin money from the defendants to protect themselves against probable loss which defendants failed to pay and thereupon plaintiffs closed the outstanding contracts at current market rates and now sued the defendants for balance due at the foot of their account after debiting them with the difference between the purchase price and the price at which the contracts were covered.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji for the defendant. Mr. Dadachanji contended that plaintiffs had no right to cover the contracts as they were merely agents for sale and purchase on commission. They also denied the right of the plaintiffs to claim any margin money and, in default of payment, to cover the contracts.

The plaintiffs contended that their position and rights under the contracts in suit were analogous to those of Pucca Adatias in the Indian market and therefore they had a right to cover the contracts on defendant's failure to pay the required margin money.

His Honour upheld the plaintiffs' contentions and delivered the following judgment :—

JUDGMENT.

The plaintiff firm do business in Bombay and Liverpool as merchants and commission agents. The defendants are merchants at Shikarpore. In the year 1915 the defendants instructed the plaintiffs to buy for them 50 bales of Egyptian cotton of July 1915, delivery and 100 bales of Broach M. G. cotton of 25th April 1915 delivery. The defendants confirmed these purchases by contracts in writing dated 12th and 6th April, respectively. The plaintiffs state that as the defendants failed to provide sufficient margin money, which they were bound to do under their contracts, these two contracts were covered on 11th May, 1915, and they seek to recover from the defendants the amount due by them in respect of these transactions. The plaintiffs allege that in respect of the 1st of these transactions they acted as principals or in the alternative as Pukka Adatias. The defendants contend that the plaintiffs acted as their agents only and that the relationship between them and plaintiffs was not as between principal and principal and that plaintiffs did not act as Pukka Adatias. They further contend that the plaintiffs had no right to settle or cover the contracts and that the covering contracts if any were not validly effected.

With regard to the defendant's contention that the closing of the contract on 11th May was illegal and that the the margin money demanded was excessive and wrongful, it is not denied that the defendants were bound to provide sufficient margin as and when required by the plaintiffs in their absolute discretion. And it is proved that the plaintiffs from time to time informed the defendants of the state of the market and made several demands for the margin money; but that the defendants failed to furnish the same. The defendants contend that by their telegram of 10th May the plaintiffs were stopped from covering these contracts on 11th May. I hold that the defendants had made a default and the right to cover these contracts had accrued to the plaintiffs on 11th May and that the covering was proper.

On the other questions, the plaintiffs' claim in respect of the transactions in Egyptian cotton was not seriously contested and the defendants are bound under their contracts by the statement of account sent by the plaintiffs' home firm. The main fight was in respect of the second contract under which the defendants are liable to the extent of Rs. 1,525-13-0. Under this contract the plaintiffs bought 100 bales of M. G. Broach cotton of April 1916 delivery on behalf of the defendants at Rs. 275-4-0 and covered the contract on 11th May, 1915, at Rs. 243-8-0 on defendants' failure to pay margin money. Everything turns on the decision of the question whether or not in both these transactions the plaintiffs acted as defendants' Pacca Adatias. If they did act as such it is admitted that defendants are liable and if they did not it is not contested that the plaintiffs' claim would fail. The plaintiffs' manager has stated that the plaintiffs' firm never act as ordinary agents and it is well known that firms like the plaintiffs' act only as Pucca Adatias in such transactions. The defendants who are merchants and know or ought to know how business is carried on in Bombay by commission agents like the plaintiffs have not given evidence before the Court to enable the Court to know what they understood was the relationship that existed between them and the plaintiffs. The rate of commission agreed to be paid is a strong indication that the plaintiffs acted as Pucca Adatias. Besides the fact, that the defendants did not ask for and the plaintiffs did not disclose to them the names of the sellers and held themselves responsible to the defendants and the other contracting parties for these transactions, further supports the plaintiffs' contention that they acted as Pucca Adatias. It is not suggested by the defendants that if the parties with whom the plaintiffs made these contracts had failed the defendants could not have held the plaintiffs liable to them in respect of these transactions. I therefore hold that the plaintiffs were employed by the defendants and acted as their Pucca Adatias and the defendants are liable to them in respect of the item of Rs. 1,525-13-0.

The claim was accordingly decreed with costs.

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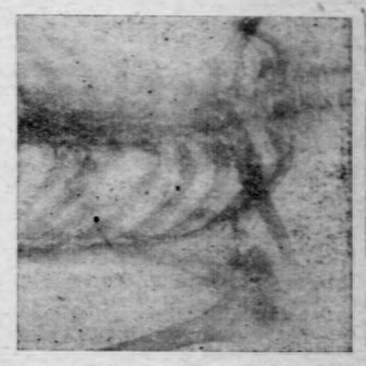

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